Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XXXIII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1865. NO. 14.

Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Farm Hedges.

While travelling over different portions of the State the past winter, we were more forcibly struck than ever with the bleak and exposed position of a large majority of our farm houses to the cold blasts of winter. Many houses seem to have been located in a streak of wind which blows mercilessly upon them and through them, and piles up the snow in the lee of the buildings, much to the discomfort of the occupants.

Now the difference in the actual comfort experienced from a location sheltered from the wind, and one exposed to it, is greater than the actual difference of temperature. In a cold, still morning, with the thermometer at 20° below, we may not find it at all difficult to keep our rooms warm, but if the wind should blow at that temperature, it would be almost insupportable. Hence, some of our most uncomfortable weather occurs when the thermometer is at zero, accompanied with a high wind. The warm air is literally blown out of our house and from our clothing, so that the months of March and April frequently require a much wood as the colder months. It is almost always comfortable working in the forest. We all know the comfort of riding through one on a windy day. A house in the lee of a forest is always pleasant. The only objection to such a location is, that it is a paradise for mosquitoes, and one is pretty sure to be serenaded too frequently by them all summer. We may travel a hundred and fifty miles through the State of Maine in almost any direction, and not find half a dozen houses protected from the wind in any way whatever. Now is this right? Is it good economy, and is there a remedy? We believe this can be done by making a hedge of evergreens on the sides of the buildings exposed to the winds.

How to Make a Hedge. Select the ground for a hedge and dig a trench about ten or twelve inches deep and two feet wide. Now take the boys, the cart and oxen, and an old axe, and go into some open pasture where the spruce and fir may be found. If they do not grow in your pasture, you may know of some neighbor who would gladly have them removed from his land. Select such trees as are from one to three feet high. Cut a circle around each tree with the old axe, say a foot in diameter, and lift it up with the earth attached to the roots. If the earth falls from the roots, reject the tree. In this way a man and a boy can remove a hundred of them in a short time. Load up your cart and haul them to your trench. Now set them in your trench in a double row as thick as they will stand, and throw back the earth and press it down, and your work is done. Do not trim at all the first year, and on subsequent years, only clip the extremities of the longest limbs. Such a hedge will grow very rapidly, and in a few years it will completely break the wind and snow drifts. We have adopted this plan for several rods in length to cut off a streak of wind from a passage way, and find it most effectual in breaking off the wind and snow. Our only regret is that we had not extended it the whole length of our garden and orchard. A young orchard with such a hedge started at the time the trees were planted, would be completely protected by the time the trees would begin to bear. We lose apples enough every year by the winds to pay the expense of such a hedge. Such a hedge does not become a resort for mosquitoes, while the small birds like to build their nests in it, and sing their matin songs. So comfortable does such a situation look to us, that we almost involuntarily unbutton our coat as we pass by on a cold day, just as though we had reached a warm climate.

Since the forests have been removed, the winds are much stronger than formerly; and we believe that if less time should be spent in cutting firewood and shovelling snow, and a little more in making a good hedge to break off the cold and wind from our houses, we should wonder why we had never done this before. Instead of the repulsive look which our homes present in winter, they might be made really inviting, by spending only the May-day of each year for this purpose. We call the attention of our farmers to this subject at this season of the year, so that they may make some calculations to bring this about as early as possible. Let every young man who has a home read this article attentively, and see what he can do for the future comfort of his home. We have not spoken of the ornamental hedge, nor of the hedges used as substitute for fences. Of these we may treat in a future article.

Precautions. A few precautions may be necessary. Obtain small trees. The thicker the foliage the better. Those found in open pasture are the best and easiest removed. Employ no manure, and have no vacant space beneath or between the trees. Transplant equally as well in spring or fall, when the trees are not growing. Served in this way, not one in a hundred will die. It is quickly done. If the object be merely to break the wind regardless of drifts, a single row will do, though a double one is better. Allow no cattle to approach it. Do not plant too close to your buildings if you can avoid it, as the leaves falling on the roofs of buildings cause shingles to decay rapidly.

We write this article from actual experience. How many of our farmers who are able to do it will make the trial the coming spring?

☞There is a singular rock in Litchfield in this county, composed of minerals known to mineralogists by the name of *Cancrinite* and *Elæolite*. It weighs about one hundred tons, and is composed almost entirely of these minerals. It is quite singular that such a mass of rock should be found there, since these minerals have hardly been noticed elsewhere, and in most limited quantities in other portions of this continent. It differs from our ordinary rocks from having soda in its composition instead of potash. It is on the farm of Mr. Isaac Smith.

Stretches in Sheep. A correspondent—V. A. S.—furnishes us his remedy for this disease among sheep: "I have a valuable sheep that is troubled with this disease once or twice every winter. As soon as I find it out, I give her a good dose of thoroughwort, and she is well in a few hours."

The Agricultural Press on the late Dr. Holmes.

Upon the table before us is a nearly perfect copy—wanting two or three numbers—of the first volume of the *Maine Farmer*, the first eight numbers of which were called the *Kennebec Farmer*; and it is very pleasant, now that the long and useful life of the late senior editor of this journal has closed forever, to turn back our thoughts through thirty-three years, and with the aid of this volume note the beginnings of his editorial career, and trace that, and to a considerable degree his other labors, down to the writing of his last editorial. The first issue bears that motto which has been constantly retained, a motto we very much love, and which embodied the motive of all his work and aims in life—"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man." That his life and powers were freely given to aid all that could in any way protect the virtue or enlarge the beauties and blessings of home, or contribute to the good of the whole country and the welfare of his brother man, all who ever knew him will bear witness.

The volume is a small quarto of 416 pages, and the editorials though generally brief, are strikingly original and full of that quaintness of expression and pleasant style which always characterized his writings and conversation. We copy a paragraph. Introducing an extract regarding "Wine made from Sawdust" he says:

"As editors who 'write for glory and print on trust,' are sometimes compelled, like that shrewd old philosopher, Ben. Franklin, to regale our mortal palates on 'Sawdust' puddings. It is with no small degree of comfort therefore, that we announce to our brethren the following discovery; and congratulate them on the practicability of their occasionally 'wetting their whistles' with a little SAWDUST WINE.".

But we close the volume for the present, as its examination would lead us into a path which we have not time to follow.

The death of Dr. Holmes has been very generally noticed by the press of the State in terms of great respect for his abilities and worth. The entire agricultural press of the country without exception, have also spoken of his character, abilities and influence in terms of the highest respect; and we think it quite appropriate, at this time, to transfer a few of these expressions to our columns. The *American Agriculturist* says:

"The loss of his counsels and co-operation will be very seriously felt, especially by the agriculturists of Maine and New England, and his memory will be honored by all who have ever known him."

The *Boston Cultivator*, in the course of an extended notice of his character and labors remarks:

"The sudden demise of a citizen of such a record amid his useful labors, makes a void that it will not be easy to fill. Not only has Maine suffered a loss, but the public generally as it regards industrial pursuits, for his life was devoted to the advancement of these in general and specially to the promotion of improvements in agriculture. We first met Dr. Holmes at the State Fair in Augusta, and found him gentle and genial, generous and cordial, courteous and gentlemanly."

From the *Massachusetts Plowman*:

"The agricultural interests of his own State, and the whole country as well, will sustain an almost irreparable loss in his death, combining as he did a thorough practical knowledge of all kinds of husbandry, with scientific acquirements equalled by few other men of the times. No man has done more to improve the condition of farmers and farming interests generally throughout New England than Dr. Holmes, and there are none more deserving of honor among the citizens of his native State."

We also make the following extract from a private letter from Joseph Harris, Esq., editor of the *Genesee Farmer*:

"I regret to hear of the death of Dr. Holmes. I never had the pleasure of meeting him, but have always read his articles with much interest and profit. I judge him to have been an eminently sincere and truthful man—a true friend of agricultural improvement. During the fifteen years that I have been connected with the agricultural press, I have read the *Maine Farmer* with much pleasure, and have no doubt that it will still sustain its well earned reputation."

In addition to the above, the *N. E. Farmer*, *Country Gentleman*, *Rural New Yorker*, and other journals have refered to his character in like terms of commendation and regard. It is our intention to present on future occasions—for which we are now gathering materials—some personal reminiscences of Dr. Holmes, together with more extended remarks upon his labors in behalf of the improvement of our agriculture; for which purpose we earnestly solicit from our correspondents whatever is in their knowledge or possession that will give us any assistance. The aid rendered in this particular will be gratefully acknowledged.

Notices of New Publications.

Woodward's Country Houses: By George E. & F. W. Woodward, Architects. New York: Published at the office of the Horticuluralist, 37 Park Row. Illustrated. Price $1,50.

We have here another new work on rural architecture, one of modest pretensions but of considerable merit. It embraces designs for country houses, ranging in size and price from the plain laborer's cottage to the more pretentious residence; and is illustrated with one hundred and twenty-two engravings—including elevations and plans. There are also designs for stables, gates fences &c., and a chapter on the *balloon* system of erecting frames for buildings which is alone worth the price of the volume. The introductory remarks on materials, choice of location and other general matters are instructive and worthy of consideration, and the information contained in the volume will be of value to all about to build.

"Manual of the Vine." The grape catalogues of Dr. C. W. Grant, originator of the Israella and Iona vines, bound up in pamphlet under the above title contains all that need be said upon the treatment and culture of the grape embellished by over 130 illustrations. Send 25 cents and obtain a copy and also the terms upon which his new grapes can be obtained. The lithograph of the "Iona" grape is a fine work of art. Address "Iona, near Peekskill N. Y."

Correction. Mr. Samuel Johnson of Jackson, a member of the last Board of Agriculture, writes us to correct a statement in the published report of one of his remarks. The *Farmer* of 9th of February, makes him say that "Merino mutton is in *constant* use in his family"—the word constant should be omitted. It may, perhaps, be necessary to say that our report was not seen by Mr. J. until it was in type.

"The Holmes Library."

It was argued by the friends of Bowdoin College as one reason why the proposed agricultural school should be connected with that institution, that it already possessed a valuable library, and no expense would be incurred for this most important appendage. Notwithstanding the fact that the library of Bowdoin is a valuable one, yet it was shown that but a small part of the volumes composing it are such as would be appropriate to the library of an agricultural college, and those were not of recent publication. But now that the establishment of the college is no longer an open subject, we have a proposition to submit to the farmers of Maine in regard to supplying it with a library: taking it for granted that all concede a good working library to be one of the indispensable agents for the promotion of its objects.

We propose a subscription for the purpose of procuring a library for the College, provided the library shall be forever called the "Holmes Library for the Maine Agricultural College;" that the entire management of the same, purchase of the books &c., shall be under the control of the Trustees, or a committee thereof and that subscriptions in money or books be solicited until a sufficient amount is raised for the purpose. We believe (unless some benevolent friend of agriculture and of the college wishes to give the entire sum for this purpose) that it would be one of the best methods of procuring the library, and that the farmers of Maine would contribute generously for the object. Its name would also be a most worthy manner of perpetuating the name of Dr. Holmes, whose life was spent in advancing the interests of the industrial classes, and whose last labor was given to aid the independent establishment of this College. We believe also that it would be a better way of keeping alive his memory and more in harmony with the views he entertained, than in erecting a costly monument over his remains, as many of his warm hearted friends have proposed. We throw out these suggestions for the consideration of our readers, and shall be happy to receive their views upon the matter.

Use of Sheep Manure.

Messrs. Editors:—I keep a small flock of sheep and have a place for them in one part of the barn so that the manure is not exposed to the weather. Now can you inform me how to prepare it for use, and what crop it is best for, and oblige A Small Farmer.

Thorndike, March 4th, 1865.

Note. Sheep Manure is a valuable dressing for most all crops, especially grains and grass, if properly applied. It should always be thoroughly composted, and we should recommend this to you before applying it, provided you have the means of doing so. As we have before said on several occasions, we have known excellent results to follow its application upon the snow in March or April. Select the field you wish for it, and haul it thereon before snow disappears. The rains liberate the coating of the manure and wash its value down into the soil. If it is afterwards harrowed in and the ground planted or sown you will be sure to get the entire worth of the manure. —Eds.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Something about the Trout.—No. 1.

Messrs. Editors:—I believe you have, on more than one occasion, requested your subscribers to become contributors to the *Farmer*; and give such accounts of their doings and experience with farming operations as may come under their practice. Now as I am one of your subscribers, I will in the first place, thank you for the privilege you have extended to us. But I have never written anything for publication, and you must not expect much from me. My subject, although not in the line of farming, is one in which perhaps some of your readers will be interested.

The kind of trout I shall speak of is the common brook trout, which most all of the people of Maine and New Brunswick are familiar with; yet there are some things about the habits of this fish that all people have not learned; and as I have had some favorable opportunities of observing them, I will give your readers some account of my observations. You will recollect, some eight years ago, there was quite a fever in the United States, on the subject of artificial breeding of fish. I was somewhat interested in it, and afterwards constructed a fish pond for the purpose of breeding trout. About forty rods from my house there is a fine spring, which discharges a large flow of water. A few rods below the head of the spring, I made a dam in a crescent form, and as there were no banks of any height, I had to make the dam longer in consequence. I had occasion to clear some stone from a piece of ground adjoining; with these I formed the dam by placing them in a row, and sloped them off on each side. The upper side was well chinked with small stones, and afterwards covered with gravel to the depth of eighteen inches. This was thrown up from the upper side of the dam. The pond covers an area of one fourth of an acre, and its deepest part seven and a half feet. Between the head of the spring and the pond, I made two pools some sixty feet in circumference and two feet deep. I procured about three hundred trout from the small brooks near by, from three to nine inches in length, and had them installed in their new quarters which they seemed to enjoy very well. Several of the largest of them spawned the first season.

The season for the brook trout to spawn is in autumn, as also all of the trout family. The brook trout proceed up the streams about the first of October, the small ones take to the small brooks, and the larger ones to the larger streams. They select a place where there is a gentle current and gravelly bottom, and from six to eighteen inches of water, according to the size of the fish that is to occupy it; they form a nest or bed by stirring up the sand and gravel from eight to eighteen inches in diameter and from one to three inches in depth; they remove all the sand and sediment by agitating the water; this they do by wriggling among the sand. They lie on their side and work up the sand with their tails. This is done by the male fish. When the nest is ready for depositing the eggs, the sand and gravel is all removed from the bottom of it, the pebbles and small stones remaining. The eggs when deposited, lodge among the interstices. At the time of spawning, the male and female may be seen occupying the same nest. The female drops her eggs in the nest, and the male afterwards deposits the milt. This is a spermatic fluid of a whitish color, and when it comes in contact with the eggs they become impregnated. I have had as good an opportunity to see the whole operation, of preparing the nest and depositing the spawn and milt as I could have desired. I have laid down quite close to them, and by keeping still, they would take no notice of me. I have read in a French work on pisciculture, that the female trout exudes her eggs by pressing her abdomen on the pebbles; it was not the case with mine. The female placed herself over the nest, and made a kind of serpentine motion, not unlike swimming, but at the same time keeping directly over the nest. After a few minutes, there was a portion of eggs came from her, perhaps a dozen. In the meantime, there were a number of small trout prowling around her for the eggs, which they seem to be exceedingly fond of. The moment the eggs were dropped, a lot of these little robbers darted after them; she turned on one of them and drove it off, but before she could return, some of her eggs were caught up by the rest of them; she came over the nest again, and in her anxiety to protect her eggs, she whirled around over them thereby displacing many of them, as a very slight motion of the water will carry them with it. The male in performing his part, would dart up to the nest, stop suddenly, and by a kind of quivering motion, or rapid vibrating of the abdomen, the milt was exuded; it comes like a flash of powder; instantly spreading oyer the nest, and for a moment partly hiding the fish. If the eggs were all in the nest and the current of water not too strong, the most of them would become fecundated. In my pond there were so many trout in a small space, that the most of the eggs were devoured by the time they were done spawning. I think that two or three pairs, undisturbed and in a favorable situation, would produce more young than all I have in my pond. They choose for their spawning places, a situation as near the head of the spring as they could get. Some of the large ones would go back where the water was deeper. The two upper pools were the places the most of them chose for spawning. It was wonderful to see how they would make their way up so small a course of water as led from one pool to the other. Some of the small ones chose those little courses to spawn in.

The time of spawning was in the latter part of October and into November. The time of incubation, or hatching, is from nine to eleven weeks, according to the temperature of the water. Those nearest the head of the spring, hatched first. The spawn is quite large in comparison with most other kinds of fishes, being nearly one-eighth of an inch in diameter. I cannot tell what number of them a trout contains. I once counted a portion of them, that I took from a trout eleven inches in length, and by averaging them with the rest, I computed them at about twelve hundred. I have taken the eggs from the water, when near the time for them to hatch, and placed them in a glass of water in my house and hatched them there, and kept them in the same vessel for six weeks. The young fish can be seen in the egg for some time before they come out; they are coiled up in the egg, the head and tail nearly touching. The skin of the egg is very transparent. When this skin ruptures, the little fish straightens out and will swim about, but they appear very unlike a trout; they are about half an inch in length, having a large, blunt head, prominent eyes, mouth underneath, and still have nearly the full size of the egg attached to the abdomen. This is what nourishes the young fish for a time, when it gradually becomes absorbed, after three weeks it is mostly gone, and the young fish has assumed a more perfect form and nearly doubled its length. It will soon get to be an inch in length, and remain so until the ice disappears and the water becomes warmer, when they commence growing and continue to grow until October; at which time they get to be from two to three inches in length. I might here remark that the trout grow more when the water is cold. Their time of growing in this latitude is from the middle of April until October. They will become in better condition as the spring approaches, but will add nothing to their length. As soon as the ice leaves the pond, the young trout may be seen about the margin in the shallow water; they seek these shallows probably for protection against the larger fish. There are quite a number of frogs got into the pond, and the large ones catch some of the young trout, as I have often found by opening their stomachs. Some may think a frog could not catch a fish, but they are quite expert at the business. Their mode of taking their prey is to keep still, and when anything comes along that they can swallow, they gulp it down very quick. The larger trout will swallow the smaller ones to some extent, but whether from accident or design I cannot say, perhaps both.

S. C. Moore.

Moore's Mills, St. David, N. B., March, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Letter from Major Willard.

Messrs. Editors:—In the *Maine Farmer* of Feb. 23d, a "Young Farmer" makes some pertinent and important enquires "in relation to sheep husbandry" &c. You hope some of your correspondents will give a "Young Farmer" practical information upon the subject of his letter.

Your judicious suggestions on the subject of his enquiries would seem to leave but little to say, and were it not that I was in the same situation near forty years ago, and had the same views respecting improved and native breeds of sheep, as he now avows, I should not think it proper for me to offer a word on the subject. And here permit me to say, that I have no interest directly or indirectly in the question other than the interest I feel in the general welfare of the farmers of Maine. I do not own a sheep and never expect to.

At the time I allude to, I was about starting a flock and had made up my mind that the native sheep, with perhaps a little sprinkle of Merino blood would be the best for me. Fortunately a friend informed me that Col. E. Alden of Lebanon, N. H. had gone into the sheep business, that he thought fine wooled sheep the most profitable and advised me, before I decided, to see him or write to him on the subject. Soon after, business led me to Lebanon, and I called on the Col. who I found on a farm adjoining the homestead, and which he had just purchased for a sheep pasture and on which he was putting up sheds for sheep. This readily led to the discussion of the question on which I wanted "light." I started with the enquiry, which would give the greatest annual income, one hundred native or coarse wooled or one hundred Merinos or fine wooled sheep? He answered, that that was not the question for him to consider, and he thought it was not for any one going into the sheep business; that he went back further and considered from which kind he could get the greatest return from a given quantity of food, in other words, from a farm stocked with fine or coarse wooled sheep. He said he had become satisfied that he could keep double the number of fine wooled sheep on his farm, and if they do not give as much per head as the coarse wooled, he got a much larger income from his farm. This reasoning convinced me, and as I had not the means to purchase many full blooded Merinos, I commenced with a lot of selected native ewes, and got a good full blood Merino Buck to run with them. The buck I kept for the use, retaining the fleece yearly and changing bucks every two years. If any of my yearlings had lambs, I killed such lambs in the fall as I did all the other mean ones. I never sold or killed a good lamb until I sold the whole flock, which consisted of seventy as handsome fine wool sheep as I ever saw together, every one of which I had raised from lambs, and nearly all were near full blood Merinos, but larger and handsomer than full bloods, as I commenced with large handsome ewes. If my experience is worth anything to a "Young Farmer" or any one else, I have paid a debt that I long have owed Col. Alden.

As to pasturing sheep with other stock, I agree with you, Mr. Editor, that they "do better than when kept in a pasture by themselves," but I could not see but my horses and cows did full as well when kept in the sheep pasture; in fact, the cows gave more milk if I did not keep them in too long. The farm I then occupied had two pastures of near equal size, and when I kept fifty sheep in one, I could keep two horses and fifteen head of horn cattle near or quite half the time in the sheep pasture which yearly grew better and the other pasture grew poorer.

J. W. Willard.

Wilton, Feb., 27th, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

My Way of Using Muck.

As much is said in the *Farmer* on the various modes of preparing and using muck I will give my method. I have in my field forty rods from the barn on the top of a hill in a hollow, about one half acre of muck from two to three feet deep. I have drained it so that it can be taken out at any season of the year. In the month of June after my yard is free from manure I cart in muck enough to cover it a foot deep more or less according to circumstances. Then yard my stock on it without stirring or mixing until I want to use it the next year. It is then taken out and used as we use other manures. I have found by repeated trial that every shovel full of it, even the outer edge will produce corn equal to the best manure that I can make not excepting that from the privy and hog pen.

Some of my neighbors have tried it with the same good results. Some also have mixed muck with manure as they used it and they say that it is better than old manure for corn. J. R.

For the Maine Farmer.

Start Cabbages Early.

Sow your cabbage seed as soon as you can find a bare spot big enough. It should be on the south side of some wall or building, where it can receive all the benefit of the sun; a dry place is best. Frost and snow will not injure the young plants. By the time you are ready to make your garden you will have a plenty of hardy and flourishing plants ready for transplantion or market.

J. Royal.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Making Maple Sugar.

The season of making maple sugar is at hand; I send a few lines giving my experience in this branch of farming. Sugar is clear and white in its natural state, but is generally made red and sometimes nearly black by the careless manner in which it is manufactured. The sap buckets claims our first attention. Tin tubs are much the best. They can be stored in a much smaller space, are light to handle, and less liable to sour than those made of wood. The high price of tin will deter many from using them. Very nice sugar can be made however with wooden vessels, with proper care. Before using, they should be washed with hot water, and when the sugar season is over, give them a coat of red paint on the inside. They should be thoroughly washed before painting. This will give them time to dry and harden through the summer months. Treated in this manner, they are not so liable to get sour, and are more easily washed and kept clean. In tapping trees, use a half inch bit, never larger than three-fourths, because nearly as much sap will be obtained in the season as from a larger bore, and the wound will heal over more readily. At the commencement of the season it is well to tap the tree on the south side. Frequently the sun will thaw the tree and start the sap several hours sooner than when on the north side. As the season advances, if the hole becomes dry, the tub can be shifted to the north side. Bore the hole about two inches and a half to commence with, and after two or three weeks, drill an inch and a half more, which will make the wound four inches, which is about the proper depth in order to get the best quality of sap. When the weather begins to be warm, a thick slimy substance collects on the bottom of the tubs. This will certainly sour the sap and injure the quality of the sugar. I give the following remedy; Take a small broom corn whisk, and as fast as the sap is gathered, let one man follow with a pail of water, turn in a little, brush it thoroughly with the whisk, turn it out and let it drain a moment. If this plan is not practicable, leave a little sap in the tub, which is nearly as good as water. Sometimes it can be done after a rain storm when turning the water. This operation should be performed at least twice in the season. At this late day, I presume nearly every farmer has good sheet-iron pans set on an arch, so we will not consume time in advocating so important an apparatus for making nice sugar. Soon after the sap begins to run, gather and boil it as fast as possible. If delayed too long, the sap commences to sour and the quality is injured. After boiling a few hours let it run down to syrup, turn it out, and begin with a fresh supply of sap. My opinion is, that when boiling all day without running to syrup, it becomes oxydized, turns red and injures the color. The syrup should stand a few hours to settle; then strain through a woolen cloth, add milk, about one pint to sixteen quarts of syrup. After the scum is taken off, strain again through a clean woolen strainer, boil it quick and it will be soon ready to make an article which you will be proud to call maple sugar.

I formerly supposed the greatest quantity of saccharine matter was contained in the sap from the layers of wood near the surface of the tree. From carefully conducted experiments this theory was proved to be untrue. The following plan was adopted to test it: Selected a tree eighteen inches in diameter, bored a hole with an auger 1½ inches in diameter, two inches in depth from the inside bark; drove in a hollow wood tube for conducting the sap—commencing at the centre where the first incision left off; bored another hole with a half inch bit exactly two inches deeper into the tree, making four inches in all. Inserted a half inch spout through the hollow tube into the second bore very snug, so that the inside sap might not leak into the other. This tube was much longer than the first, so that in using two vessels side by side, the sap could be conducted beyond the first tub into the second. The sap from these incisions was boiled separately at the same time in two kettles on the stove, with the following results: Three and one-half quarts of sap from the first and outside bore made four ounces of sugar; the same quantity of sap from the inside bore made five ounces of sugar, each done to equal dryness. This result was so contrary to expectations that I tried the same process the next day with exactly the same proportions. The quantity of sap discharged by the large bore was somewhat greater than the small one, but not in proportion to its larger size. The benefits to be derived from this experiment would seem to be the following:

First, as as a general rule, bore with nothing larger than a half inch bit, the wound healing more readily.

Second, bore a little deeper than usual, thereby improving the quality of the sap.

I also at the same time made an experiment with sap from the *soft* maple, in order to find out the comparative merits of the two species for producing sugar. The trees stood near each other; an equal quantity of sap from each tree was boiled down in separate vessels. The weight of sugar from both trees was alike—that from the soft maple being a shade darker, but very nice however. The maple tree is the pride and ornament of our Northern forest, and some of the pleasantest hours of my younger days were spent in the old "sugar bush," gathering and boiling sap, when the fashion was to roll up two huge logs near each other, string a number of five-pail kettles on a pole between them, and then punch fires all day, and far into night sometimes, occasionally turning over an empty store tub facing the bright fires, just as contented as ever Diogenes was in his palmiest days. I will close by advising my brother farmers to set out maple trees in large numbers wherever they will grow, thus conferring a two-fold benefit, beautifying the landscape with their green summer foliage, and the more beautiful gold and crimson tints of autumn, as well as the delicious sweet they will give to the generations following.—Lawrence Smith in *Country Gentleman*.

Theory of Land-Drainage.

A plant, though spreading its roots to a certain distance all around it in the soil, is stationary, and must have its food brought to it. That is the first main fact on which the need depends for a current of water through the land. Water, a powerful solvent, brings substances out of the air which the plant requires as food, and these substances increase its powers as a solvent of other matters in the soil which the plant also needs as food. Moreover, water brings from the air materials of use in the soil in manufacturing food for the use of plants. On all those grounds, then, it is of importance that water should go through the soil after going through the air. It becomes laden with vegetable food by passing through the air, and it becomes still more laden with vegetable food by passing through the soil, till, when traversing the soil, it passes stationary roots and enters them, and feeds the plants to which they belong. And there are special reasons why rain-water should be induced to pass through the soil rather than lie stagnant on it. In the later case it is not only useless to the plant, but it is directly mischievous. By evaporation it cools the surface, whereas by percolation through the land it carries the warmer temperature of the surface into the subsoil; and of what value this is to the growth of crops may be gathered from the experience of the last autumn, which has been so productive of growth in our pastures to so unusually late a season—not so much from the increased temperature of the air during November and December, which has been only about 2° or 3° above the average of the last 30 years, as from the increated temperature of the soil and subsoil at one and two feet deep, which has been 5° and 6° above the average of the past thirteen years, during which observations have been made near London. And not only is it of importance that rain, by passing through the land, should carry the temperature of the surface, warmed by the direct rays of the sun, downwards, rather than, by evaporating from the surface, it should carry the heat away and cool the soil; but the percolation rather than the stagnation of the water is desirable, because in the one case air is made to permeate the land, in the other it is excluded. The chemical changes which air produces on and in the soil are desirable, and result in the preparation of useful food for plants; while by its exclusion, substances of a poisonous nature, especially where iron and vegetable matter exist together in the soil, are formed.—*Morton's Farmer's Calendar*.

Stables in Basements.

Concerning the use of basements of barns as stables for horses and cattle, the *Country Gentleman* of March 3d talks as follows:

"The evils of basement stables are not imaginary, but as often carelessly managed, they are not less than our correspondent has described. They probably, however, should not be charged with orginating pleuro-pneumonia, as successful stabling has been practiced for a long time in southeastern Penn., and the adjacent regions, where this disease was not known. If well constructed and taken care of, however, basement stables are both economical and valuable. In the first place a room is obtained at only the cost of excavation and walls, the roof costing nothing; secondly, the hay, straw and grain above are readily supplied to the animals through large wooden tubes or openings, and roots are easily accessible at one side. Two important requisites must be attended to, viz.: cleanliness, effected by a copious supply of dry litter, and cleaning twice a day; and ventilation and freedom from dampness, effected by thorough drainage, and floors or paving, with a free sweep of air when necessary through opposite windows, and through openings above. If animals are made to lie on wet ground, and foul air from unclean stables permitted to accumulate, no dependence can be had on healthy animals, and the practice is but little better than to expose them to the sweep of storms in open air. It is advisable to place horse stables on the second floor, unless when placed below they are distant from earth banks or damp walls, and are perfectly floored and ventilated. Some good managers, instead of occupying their basements with stalls for cattle, use them merely as an open shed or area, where the cattle run loose—care being taken to have them protected on all sides from winds, and especially to avoid the common and serious evil of cold currents under sills, and through cracks in boards.

The Flavor of Fruit Improved by Judicious Thinning.

We abridge from an article in the *Journal of Horticulture* by R. of S. the following very judicious remarks on the propriety of thinning fruit:—"I am quite well aware that I need not tell such men as Mr. Weaver that the flavor of fruit, barring extreme sunless seasons, is entirely under the control of the gardener. A clever man can command flavor; a dull man, when he finds his fruit flavorless, makes idle excuses, which should never be listened to. If a tree trained to a wall be allowed to ripen, say ten dozen of fruit, when five or six dozen only should have been left, they, although they may be of a fair size and color, suffer in flavor to an extent scarcely credible. How often has the gardener had occasion to complain of his pears not being good, although produced on fine trees trained against walls? He complains of the season; but it is in most cases owing to the trees being allowed to bear just double the number they ought to have done. The following ought to be inscribed on every wall, and in every fruit and orchard house:—By thinning, you make indifferent fruit good. By crowding you make good fruit bad. If very fine and high flavored fruit is wished for, a tree capable of bearing three dozen of medium-sized peaches should be allowed to bear only twelve or fifteen. This thinning is terrible work for the amateur. It is like drawing a tooth, and every fruit that falls to the ground creates a pang; but it must be done. A small sharp penknife is the best instrument to employ and is much better than tearing off the fruit with the finger and thumb. A well-formed peach or nectarine tree, be it bush or pyramid, with its fruit properly thinned and nearly ripe, is one of the most beautiful articles the skill of the cultivator can produce.

Coal Ashes for Fruit Trees.

I want once more to recommend the use and value of coal ashes, as a particularly valuable article for trees. I think that of all aids for the growth and health of pear and apple trees, I have found nothing equal to coal ashes. I have tried it on low and high land, and have found it useful in both. My fruit is better and freer from worms than before. I had a large pear tree in a decaying state, which was dug about and manured, but it did no good. I then put around the tree two wheelbarrow loads of coal ashes, and from that time the tree began to thrive, and I have been rewarded with large and perfect fruit, which I ascribe to the beneficial effect of the ashes.

The ashes keeps the ground free from weeds, kills the grass and keeps the ground loose around the trunk. Will those who have apples, pear, peach quince and plum trees try it once? Two wheelbarrow loads should be put around the trunk, making a space about three feet in diameter. If it can be put on in the fall or winter it will do the more good.

When I put out my pear orchard, I set at the same time a row of white pine trees on the north boundary, and a row of oak trees on the west; the east being protected by a grove of trees. The forest trees grew up and now protect my pears from driving winds. When my neighbors' pears are blown off in the fall, mine are uninjured by wind and storms.

In low land, I put all the clinkers around my pear trees to keep the soil loose, and cover them with ashes. By that means I am saved the trouble of digging around my trees.—*New England Far.*

Effect of Iron on Fruit Trees.

In answer to this enquiry, several times made to us as to the good effects of old iron hung on fruit trees, nails driven into the trunks, &c., we have invariably said that it was all bosh. We never believed that iron was the slightest posible use, but on the contrary believed it, from our own experience, to be hurtful, when nails are driven into the trunks. W. B. Tegetmeier, in the *London Field*, in combating a writer in the *Times*, of Nov. 5, who advocates what he calls a new use for old nails, &c., shows the absurdity of the use of iron-water in strengthening vegetation, and the use of nails and old iron in producing fruit. *Germantown Telegraph.*

Mangolds.

The mangold beet, as it is often written mangel wurzel, now comes in from this time to May, as a most important adjunct in feeding stock, and especially sheep. This root keeps sound and fresh till late into the spring, and is not inclined to sprout so much as early or other varieties. Those who laid in a good stock of this valuable root are now fortunate in having it to resort to. The long red, the yellow globe, and the long yellow are the varieties most cultivated. The first is hardy, grows fast and is very productive. We hope you'll raise a lot next year.—*Plowman.*

Maine Board of Agriculture.

The Importance of Agricultural Instruction in our Common Schools.

By Harriton Jaquith of Albion.

No candid man will, after due reflection, deny that the elevation and improvement of agriculture, in its character as a business in which masses of human beings are engaged, or an occupation upon which the world depends for food, is of the first importance. Nor will reflecting minds hesitate in admitting, as equally true, that education, improvement in agricultural science and the intellectual advancement of farmers must form the chief elements in elevating and perfecting the noblest and best of all callings. Education is the lever which must raise to its true position the agricultural interest and elevate to their rightful position the farmers of the State.

In no land upon which the sun shines do the same inducements present themselves, and no where else can education work such magic influence for good to the masses as here; for no where else have republican institutions placed upon an elevated level all the people. Here personal freedom is unrestrained—here no cruel social distinctions prevail to crush rising aspirations and drive into hopeless obscurity rising genius. Here too, the right to prosperity is free, the title to land unfettered, and industry and perseverance render it procurable by all. Here all may acquire knowledge—that better inheritance than gold or silver—for on every side the school house stands with open door inviting all, almost without money and without price, to drink from its rich fountains of knowledge. It is indeed a goodly land, and there are few among us who are not proud to call it "my own my native land." But far as we stand in advance of other nations, we have not, as yet, reached perfection. We have yet much to learn and much to do in order to stand in the front rank. In our educational department, in the elevation and improvement of our schools, much remains to be done both by the State in her sovereign capacity and by the people in their private relations.

Legislators must enlarge their vision and boldly advance with the light of science and be prepared with a wise and liberal hand, to give new and increased facilities for the spread of knowledge and the education of the people where common sense and sound judgment point the way. There is no danger of too many schools or too much learning; at least, the farmers of the State have a wide margin on which to work, and a great advance yet to make, before they come up with other classes.

The idea is quite too prevalent, that the business or pursuit of farming requires little else but physical strength, endurance and capacity to labor; that it is a business of the hands and sinews, not of the heart and head; that any dolt can plow, and sow, and reap. While we grant that the above are essential to success, in tilling the soil, we hold as all right thinking men must hold, that they are subordinate to, and should be directed by the higher and commanding power of intellect, and stand in relation to the mental influence in the same secondary capacity with the horse, the ox and the passive machinery of the farm. In truth, there is no trade or calling, be it ever so intricate or nice, that requires more intelligence, sounder judgment, or more discriminating wisdom and forecast than farming. In no business is there more need of scientific knowledge. The farmer, above everybody else, if he should receive the full recompense for his toil, should understand the power of chemical action, the result of the combination of simple substances and the changes produced by such combinations. Long practice and close observation will do much to fit the farmer for his business, but they cannot, from the nature of things, provide him with all the information he needs; for there is a kind of knowledge that cannot be received by intuition nor learned by simple observation. Effects may thus be witnessed and scanned, and be oftentimes rendered vastly useful in the conduct of the farm; but the farmer should understand causes as well as witness effects, for thus he can oftentimes accomplish results indispensably necessary to his success. Scientific knowledge, combined with a quick perception, sound judgment, and every day practice on the farm, are the chief requisites for the perfect farmer, and it is idle to look for these unless agriculture is taught in our common schools, as a distinct, separate branch of education. It is true the teachings of agricultural science are all about us; but it is also true that the wisest cannot comprehend or render them practically useful without much patient study, long and critical examination, and by sure and oft repeated experiments, and all experience teaches us how difficult it is to begin to acquire an education in old age. Men acquire habits of thought as they do physical habits; therefore it is hard to break up old associations and commence to learn new things, and though men sometimes break through all obstacles and become celebrated scholars after the meridian of life has passed, yet there can be no doubt that education, to become thorough and perfect, should begin in youth. Impressions then made are seldom eradicated; and so of principles, whether they relate to morals or to science, when once impressed on the youthful mind and carefully indented there by days and weeks of constant drilling, they will almost always retain their legibility to the end of life.

Men are always adding to their stock of knowledge, day by day they learn new facts, and education is only finished with life or the beginning of dotage. But such is not the true meaning, certainly not the received definition of the term. Education, in its usual acceptation, belongs to the earliest years of life, and is the storing up of knowledge, the acquisition of facts and principles, rules and memoranda, to be used in all subsequent life, as circumstances require or occasion demand. If this view of the subject is correct, all must at once see the importance of introducing agricultural instruction into our system of common school education, and of making it a permanent branch of study for those who expect or desire to till the soil for a livelihood.

It is not true that farming is governed by certain fixed laws and principles, that the soil, in its combinations, has certain fixed rules, that mother earth, in all her diversified forms, is governed by laws as unalterable as those of the Medes and

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, March 16, 1865.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

$2.50 in advance, or $3.00 if not paid within six months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the *Farmer* will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The name is printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis is now on a collecting and canvass ing tour in Kennebec County.

Mr. V. Darling will call on subscribers in Washington County during the present month.

Stephen N. Taber is now visiting subscribers in Waldo County.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜

Subscribers to the Maine Farmer who wish to avail themselves of our advance rates, are reminded that according to our published terms all who are six months or more in arrears on the 1st of April, 1865, will be required to pay at the rate of $3.00 per annum. Previous to the above date, all accounts will be settled at $2.50 per annum. Every subscriber is informed of the state of his account by the printed slip on his paper, and will govern himself accordingly. Money can be sent by mail or paid to the nearest local agent.

The Future of the Farmer.

It is an important question for the farmers of Maine to solve the problem of the future, with reference to their calling. To know when, and how far to engage in a new enterprise with moderate hopes of success, to arrange his affairs so as to make the most out of his time, labor and capital, and to avoid making his outlay at such a time as shall be the most expensive, and receive the results of his labors when prices are at the lowest point, are the great questions for the farmer. This enquiry is full of significance just as we are apparently drawing near to the close of a most expensive war. The extreme high prices which have marked almost everything that the farmer has had to sell, may not be anticipated much longer, and the temptation will be on his part to relax his efforts, and, because he cannot realize high prices as formerly, to give up his special pursuit for something else. We have witnessed this before, especially in those articles that are subject to fluctuating prices. The farmer raises a good crop of potatoes and sells them for a good price. He takes courage, plants largethe nexe year, and his crop is a failure, and his courage fails with his crop. This has been the case in a striking manner in years past in sheep husbandry. The rise and fall of prices in wool, have generally been correspondent with the increase and diminution of the flocks. We have seen more than one farmer kill off his flock of sheep, because some neighbor, just at that time, happened to make a little more by raising cattle.

Now the greatest danger to the farmer, for a few years to come, will lie in this direction. Prices must come down, but the careful farmer will not suffer himself to believe that his present sources of profit will cease to be of value to him. Neighbor Jones has a flock of sheep. For two or three years past he has sheared and sold for the cash the wool from his flock. He has sold lambs and has realized a handsome profit. But suppose he does not in one year or two from this time, realize but half as much as now. Shall he throw away his flock—sell them at a reduced price and try something else? If he is raising and keeping a flock at a disadvantage, has poor pasturage, and unsuitable conveniences for them, he may well question the propriety of keeping them. But if he has a fair chance in comparison with his neighbors, let him not be induced to break up one of the sources of income for something uncertain in the future. The ebb and flow of prices are almost as regular as the tides of the ocean, and the farmer who exhibits a little foresight will take the advantage of the ebb tide or low water, if we may be allowed the figure, and prepare himself to rise with the tide and float along in the usual channels of prosperity.

We have long noticed that those were really the most successful farmers, who suffered themselves to be the least excited by high prices, but who aimed to secure a good crop from the various sources of income, regarding it of more consequence to adapt their labor and capital to securing a crop of everything that makes up a farm account. A fine illustration of this occurred some years since, when pork brought no more than six or seven cents a pound. It is true that farmers could ill afford to raise pork at that price, but it was equally true that such prices never have, and never could exist for any length of time. The shrewd farmer knew this, and kept on raising hogs. The short sighted farmer and the mechanic of limited means frequently kept no hog at all, and found himself, in a year from that time, compelled to pay an enormous price for his pork, or go without.

Not within the momory of the present generation has the farmer been so industrious, and reaped such abundant rewards of his labor as during the past two years. We present the singular spectacle of a thriving people in the midst of a terrible war. But we must not flatter ourselves that it will always be so favorable. He is the skilful navigator who sees the rocks ahead and shuns them. The farmer should still plant and sow. There will always be a fair market for all he can raise. The army of consumers in this country has far succeeded that of producers. Here lies the farmer's power in the future. Here after all, is the solution of the question. Let every available source of income be seized upon, and the many little rills of income flowing into the common channel, will produce results to gladden the heart of the industrious husbandman. Let the grain be sown as usual, corn and potatoes planted, hogs, calves and sheep raised, economy be practiced. Whether prices be high or low, is only of comparative importance to his welfare. A uniform course of persevering industry is the only safe one to pursue.

Army Horses from Maine. We are happy to correct the statement made in our last—the information having been obtained from an untrustworthy source—that the army horses which have recently been forwarded from this post are much lighter than those that have heretofore been accepted by Government. We are assured by an officer connected with the Quartermaster's Department, that the horses lately forwarded are from one and one-half to two hands higher, besides being heavier and better in every respect than those previously sent. We are pleased to correct this statement, and also to record the faithfulness and ability with which the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department are managed by the prompt and gentlemanly chief officer, Capt. Thomas G. Whytal.

☞ The execution of the sentence of Edward W. Green, the Malden murderer, is still suspended. It is stated that Gov. Andrew will not issue his warrant until legislative action is taken upon the question of abolishing capital punishment, recommended in the message of his Excellency.

☞ The Senate has confimed the nomination of Major Generals of Volunteers, Schofield and O. O. Howard, to be Brigadier Generals in the Regular Army—the latter in place of General Thomas, who has been promoted to a Major General.

The War News of the Week.

We have no information from reliable sources in regard to Gen. Sherman's progress. It is very evident, however, from the significant silence of the rebel papers, that his army is safe, and that no defeat or disaster of any kind has yet befallen him. It is reported from Wilmington, that one of Gen. Sherman's scouts had reached Gen. Terry's headquarters, having left our forces in possession of Cheraw, S. C., a short distance from the North Carolina line, and on the direct road to Fayetteville and Raleigh. Nothing but cavalry skirmishes had taken place. The army was rested for several days, and found very fair subsistance along the route. The 1st of March, reported as the date when the scout left the army, discredits the statement previously published, that Sherman had reached Fayetteville. The slow progress which he is making may be occasioned by the necessity for destroying the network of railroads in South and North Carolina, to prevent them from being used by the rebels in his rear for the transportation of troops and supplies northward. It is not worth while to credit the thousand unreliable rumors, which thus far have obtained currency both from rebel and Union sources, in regard to his whereabouts and progress. Many more days cannot elapse without hearing definite and authentic intelligence from him.

Sheridan's victory over Early reported last week on the authority of rebel deserters and refugees, has been confirmed by official intelligence and the arrival of the captured rebel prisoners at Winchester. The particulars of Sheridan's dashing and successful advance up the valley will be found in another column. It may not be practicable for him to reach Lynchburg, but there can be little doubt that he will be able thoroughly to destroy the James River Canal, one of Lee's most important means of supply, and perhaps to damage the railroad connecting the rebel capital with Lynchburg, to such an extent as to make it useless for present military purposes.

The Army of the Potomac still remains in its old position. No movement of importance can be made until the roads are sufficiently hardened to permit the passage of artillery and the heavy supply wagons of the army. Meanwhile recruits are arriving in large numbers, the regiments are being swelled to their maximum strength, and active preparations are making for the coming campaign. The army was never in better condition, and never so confident of a successful and speedy termination of the war.

It is thought that the defeat of our forces near Kingston, N. C., coming through rebel sources, is either entirely unfounded or at least grossly exaggerated. Even if true, it does not amount to a serious disaster, so far as the general result of the campaign in that quarter is concerned. Indeed, the rebel papers speak of it as an affair of minor importance.

Gen. Canby is reported to have, at least, fifty thousand men at his disposal for the expedition against Mobile, and little doubt is entertained in regard to the result. The fleet in Mobile Bay has doubtless been largely reinforced by our light draft gunboats which will be able to approach the city within shelling distance. The attack will probably be made simultaneously by sea and land. Mobile in our possession, we shall have access by water far into the interior of Alabama and Mississippi, and thus secure the effective co-opprration of the navy with the land forces in the final work of subjugating those States.

Deserters from Lee's army state that the impression is very general among the rebel troops, that the war is continued merely to save those most guilty from the impending penalties of the rebellion. The men believe that even now, the leaders are planning means of escape to Texas, where they can easily cross to Mexico and leave their deluded followers to their fate. The existence of such a feeling among the soldiers, accounts for the rapid depletion of the rebel army by desertion.

Amnesty to Deserters. The enrollment act was amended by the last Congress by the addition of a new section which declares that "in addition to other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted from the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship and rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust and profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof. And all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section."

In accordance with the foregoing provision of the law the President has issued a proclamation notifying all deserters who shall on or before the 10th of May next return to service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, that they shall be pardoned on condition that they return to their regiments or companies, or to such other organization as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and in addition thereto a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

Vice President Johnson. The mortifying and discreditable fact that Vice President Johnson was so much under the influence of liquor on the day of the inauguration as to be incapable of performing the duties of his position, seems to be substantiated by the strongest and most conclutive testimony. In reference to the matter the Boston *Journal* remarks:

"At first we were inclined to disbelieve the reports about Mr. Johnson, because he has always had the reputation of being a temperate man. During his Senatorial career he never disgraced himself, as many Senators have done, by drunken excesses. We are assured by one who knows Mr. Johnson well that his intoxication on the late occasion was entirely exceptional, and probably did not result from what would ordinarily be considered excessive drinking. He was quite ill before he left Tennessee, and his weakness and anxiety to reach Washington and take part in the inauguration ceremonies prompted him to resort to stimulants. During the forenoon prior to the inauguration he was visited by several delegations, one of which actually awoke him at daylight in the morning. In his weak and exhausted condition it required but very little to affect his intellect. To no one, we are assured, will this unfortunate affairs be a source of keener regret than to Mr. Johnson himself, and if it leads him, as Gen. Grant was led by the sense of the solemn personal responsibility which rested upon him, to abandon the intoxicating cup henceforth and forever, out of evil will come good, and his example and influence will be powerful in promoting the cause of temperance through the whole country. Thus may a false step be regained.

☞ Perley, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* reports Provost Marshal General Frye to have remarked that the amendment to the enrollment law proposed and carried through by Mr. Blaine, our representative from this District, will enable him effectually to check and abolish the whole system of paper credits which was growing to be a gigantic evil throughout the country.

☞ Capt. Hiram M. Anderson of this city, formerly of the 3d Maine, and who recently escaped from a rebel prison has been appointed Major of the 9th East Tennessee Cavalry. He is a brave and efficient officer.

The City Election. The municipal election took place in this city on Monday last. A small vote was thrown and the Union candidates were chosen with scarcely any opposition. The following is the vote for Mayor in the several wards:

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Wards.	Patterson.	Pettengill.	Scat.
1	89	3	4
2	75	3	
3	72	1	4
4	57	13	3
5	56	20	
6	52	24	
7	51	12	1
	452	76	12

The following is a list of the City and Ward Officers elected in the several Wards:

Ward 1. *Warden*, Charles Hamlen; *Clerk*, Charles Lothrop; *Alderman*, Edward Fenno; *Councilmen*, Joseph H. Manley, Rodney L. Fogg, John H. Hussey; *Constable*, F. H. Tibbetts.

Ward 2. *Warden*, Geo. L. Hamlen; *Clerk*, George F. Hawes; *Alderman*, Lewis B. Hamlen; *Councilmen*, James B. Hall, Jos. W. Williams, Henry Craig; *Constable*, Geo. W. Jones.

Ward 3—*Warden*, David J. Boynton; *Clerk*, Eben Packard; *Alderman*, John G. Phinney; *Councilmen*, Loton Griffith, Samuel Cummings, Erastus Haskell; *Constable*, B. F. Gaslin.

Ward 4—*Warden*, Edward S. Folger; *Clerk* B. S. Farnham; *Alderman*, A. H. Merchant; *Councilmen*, Wm. H. Wood, John L. Dutton, Jas. N. Wade; *Constable*, Nathan Woodward.

Ward 5. *Warden*, Wm. W. Folsom; *Clerk*, S. H. Parsons; *Alderman*, Jefferson Parsons; *Councilmen*, John C. Tibbetts, James Savage, Benj. Spaulding; *Constable*, Chas. E. Hayward.

Ward 6. *Warden*, L. B. Laughton; *Clerk*, E. M. Caswell; *Alderman*, John Barrows; *Councilmen*, Peter Gay, Jr., P. S. Percival, J. H. Wheeler; *Constable*, John E. Ward.

Ward 7. *Warden*, Paul P. Hall; *Clerk*, Anson S. Clark; *Alderman*, Howard Pettengill; *Councilmen*, John M. Cross, Thomas P. Church, Robert Worthly; *Constable*, Wm. H. Smith.

The Senate and General Howard. A correspondent of the *Banner*, who signs himself "A Senator," justifies the non-action of the body of which we presume he was a member, in reference to the resolution which had previously passed the House providing for the presentation of a sword to Gen. Howard. He says:

"The resolution was not overlooked or forgotten in the Senate. On the contrary, it was called up, and the President decided (very properly I think) that, as it read, it was neither an order nor a resolve, but both somewhat amalgamated; therefore it could not be entertained at the Senate board."

The explanation thus given places the matter in a worse light than we represented it. We inferred that the omission to pass the resolve was in consequence of the haste and confusion usually attendant upon the transaction of the closing business of the session. It seems, however that a measure, the action and propriety of which could not be questioned, appealing as it did to every loyal and patriotic impulse, and receiving the unanimous and enthusiastic approval of the House, was permitted to be deliberately and ignominiously strangled in the Senate of Maine, on the flimsy pretext of informality. If the President of the body was incapable of suggesting a solution of the difficulty, was there not sufficient sense and patriotism among the members to extricate them from the dilemma. Admitting the resolution to have been defective in form, was it not competent for any Senator to move an amendment, or if that were inadmissable, to submit the subject matter in a new draft, and thus accomplish the object desired. We would not be wanting in respect to the Senate of the State, but that something of the kind should not have been thought of by somebody, argues a measure of indifference or incompetency in that body altogether mortifying and unlooked for. We do not of course impute to them any deliberate purpose of denying to Gen. Howard a just recognition of his eminent character and public services, and the honor which he has conferred upon his native State, but their refusal or neglect to take action upon the resolution under the circumstances is none the less humiliating to their constituents and disgraceful to them.

We trust that our plainness of speech upon this subject will not be ascribed to any other feeling than a regard for the credit of the State which we claim to share in common with every loyal citizen. The deeds of the brave men who are periling their lives in the service of the country are a common inheritance of glory to its people, and to honor and reward them, on every fitting occasion, should be our pride and duty. In this instance the occasion and object were appropriately chosen. They were suggested by the recent rejoicings over the fall of Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, as the result of the campaign in which Gen. Howard has borne so distinguished and honorable a part. The Senate of his own State, which should have been foremost in thus honoring the services of an illustrious citizen, refuses or neglects to co-operate with the House in bestowing upon him the customary testimonial of a sword. Let it take the responsibility of this mortifying record.

☞ At the Union caucus held in Meonian Hall, on Friday evening last, to select a candidate for Mayor, for the ensuing municipal year, Hon. Sylvanus Caldwell, whose services in previous years in that capacity had given entire satisfaction to our citizens, was renominated by a unanimous vote. For reasons connected with his business, Mr. Caldwell felt obliged to decline the office, and Joseph W. Patterson, Esq., was nominated by a hundred majority, and elected on Monday without opposition.

☞ The Universalist Levee will be held at Meonian Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of the present week. The entertainment will consist of dramatic personations, tableaux, vocal and instrumental music, and the usual accessories of such occasions, all of which will be of the most attractive and interesting character. The doors will be opened at half past six o'clock and the stage performances will commence precisely at half past seven. Tickets 25 cents each evening.

☞ Mr. W. S. Percival of this city slaughtered last week a full blood Chester barrow pig, 21 months old, which weighed when dressed 741¼ lbs. Before being killed the pig measured 6 feet 5 inches in girth, 7 feet in length and 3 feet 9 inches high. He was kept only upon ordinary feed and his enormous weight was the result of only ordinary treatment. Mr. Percival has now in his pens four full bood Chester sow pigs 6 months old, and averaging 400 lbs. each.

☞ Dr. Charles T. Bean, for some time past connected with the Cony General HospitaI in a professional capacity, has recently been the recipient of a very handsome testimonal of esteem from associates and patients in the hospital, consisting of a silver tea service and ice pitcher. From what we learn of the pleasant relations long existing between Dr. B and the inmates of hospital, we cannot doubt that the valuable gift was worthily bestowed.

☞ The effort of the select men of Auburn to make up the quota of the town through a recruiting agency at Washington proved unsuccessful. The Lewsiston *Journal* in commenting upon the matter very sensibly concludes that "we have got to fill our quotas out of Northern bone and muscle." The system of "paper credits" is about played out.

☞ The meeting in aid of the destitute and suffering people of East Tennessee, on Tuesday evening last, was not largely attended, and the contributions were correspondingly small. Eloquent addresses were made by Col. Taylor of Tennessee and Rev. Mr. Cather of West Virginia.

Maine Military Items. The volunteer recruiting service has never been more vigorously and successfully prosecuted in the State than at the present time. We learn from the office of the Assistant Provost Marshal General, that enlistments average at the rate of one hundred per day. There are now 800 men at Camp Coburn, a larger number than at any former period during the past year. They consist of three companies for the 12th Maine, Capt. Wood's, Capt. Marriner Tompson's and Capt. Bolster s; two for the 14th Maine, Capt. Barnard and Capt. Freeman's, and one for the 15th, Capt. Gilman's. There are also eighty men enlisted for Hancock's Veterans.

A company for the 15th Maine has been organized at Eastport and is expected in camp to-day. Another company for the 14th is being raised at Bangor.

Four of the companies for the 12th and 14th will go forward the last of the present week. The two companies of the 12th, Captains Montgomery and E. W. Thompson and two of the 14th, Captains Payne and Fowler, which were sent forward last week, were paid their local, State and government bounties at Galloupe's Island last week, and a transport was daily expected to convey them to Savannah, where the regiments to which they are to be attached are now stationed. These regiments which had been consolidated to battalions of four companies each, are now nearly filled to their maximum strength of ten full companies each. The 20th Maine has also been increased to nearly 900 men by the assignment of Capt. Robinson's company raised at this post, and a number of recruits.

The company organizing here for Hancock's corps we understand will leave for Washington about the 25th inst.

The draft in the 2d, 4th and 5th districts has been suspended for the present, the towns being actively engaged in filling their quotas by volunteering.

The following commissions, not heretofore announced, have been issued from the office of the Adjutant General: Eighth Regiment Infantry. Wm. M. McArthur, Limington, Colonel; Edward A. True, Hope, Lt. Colonel. Unassigned Infantry.—Wm. H. Larrabee, Lewiston, 2d Lt. 15th.

Death of Maine Soldiers. Lieut. E. P. Morrill, 1st Maine Cavalry, recently released from rebel imprisonment, furnishes the Portland *Argus* with the following list of men of his regiment, who have died at Salisbury Prison, N. C. They were all Maine men and nearly all of the D. C. Cavalry which was transferred to the 1st Maine:

F B Adraton, Co M, died Dec 8, 1864; B Anderson, Co C, Dec 23; F Allen, Co K, Feb 14, 1865; Z Burns, Co G, Nov 10; W Bowzis, Co C, Nov 13; T Butler, Co A, Nov 13; W Brown, Co F, Nov 23; F Barrett, Co L, Nov 24; P Brennon, Co L, Nov 21; T Bray, Co G, Oct 31; L F Bickmore, Co M, Nov 1; T B Cushing, Co I, Dec 1; T Chick, Co H, Jan 3; T Cadle, Co B, Jan 20; B B Carter, Co K, Jan 20; I Coombs, Co M, Jan 26; E W Colson, Co G, Jan 27; G C Croft, Co H, Feb 6; O Davis, Co K, Nov 5; L T Damon, Co F, Nov 10; L Davis, Co H, Nov 19; A Dow, Co M, Dec 9; C Day, Co M, Dec 20; I A Erskine, Co E, Nov 29; H Emerson, Co E, Dec 2; A T Friend, Co G, 12; S Fann, Co K, Jan 2; Co K, Jan 2; T Geniss, Co C; Nov 26; I Gibson, Co F Feb 3; C Hardenbuck, Co F, Nov 5; C Hebner, Co C, Nov 29; H Harlon, Co H, Oct 27; H Howard, Co C, Feb 3; C E Kinsley, Co H, Dec 30; Corporal C F Latham, Co M, Dec 5; E Monce, Co L, Nov 9; M T More, Co L, Nov 10; Lee Merrill, Co H, Dec 7; A T Melvin, Co G, Nov 2; T Meal, Co K, Nov 8; C Nicholas, Co M, Jan 2; Owen W Reefe, Co C, Jan 9; J Patten, Co K, Nov 19; C Pinckney, Co R, Dec 23; C Palmer, Co G, Jan 26; M Quinn, Co L, Dec 6; G Bonnell, Co G, Nov 16; A D Strate, Co D, Nov 9; N Somers, Co G, Nov 12; T Sylvester, Co G, Nov 15; W Scott, Co K, Jan 2; G B Schultz, Co A, Nov 1; L E Small, Co I, Feb 9; T T Warden, Co G, Feb. 5; S Davis, Co D, Nov 10.

Released Maine Officers. Six hundred Union officers arrived on Monday, 6th inst., at Annapolis from the rebel prisons in the South. They have the same tale of wretchedness, exposure, filth and privation to tell that has been so often previously narrated; but they are reported to be generally in much better condition than those who have preceded them, and after being washed and clothed presented quite a lively and cheerful appearance. The following are the names of Maine officers thus far reported: Capt. E. F. Wyman, late of the 9th Maine and Commissary of Subsistence on Gen. Terry's staff; Capt. L. C. Bisbee, 16th; Capt. E. A. Burpee, 19th; Lieut. C. A. Gordon, 1st Cav.; Lieut. Geo. L. Hall, 32d; Capt. A. G. Mudget, 11th; Lieut. Bearce, 32d; Lieut. W. H. Larabee, 7th; Capt. James Vaughan, 1st Cav.; Capt. R. H. Sargent, 32d; Capt. A. P. Willis, 8th; Capt. J. P. Fall, 32d; Lt. Daniel Driscoll, 24th.

☞ A sad accident occurred on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad on Saturday last. Just as the afternoon train from Portland was leaving the Brunswick station, one of the passengers, an elderly gentleman named Nathaniel Towle of Roxbury, Mass., formerly a resident of Saco, in attempting to get upon the cars was thrown under the wheels, which passed over him, cutting off both his legs. Surgical assistance was immediately called, but we understand, owing to the extreme age of the sufferer, but slight hopes of his life are entertained.

Harper's Magazine for March, contains the usual variety of useful and entertaining reading. The illustrated articles are as follows: A Tour through Arizona, concluded; Driving Home the Cows; Siege and Capture of Port Hudson, by J. S. C. Abbott; Sugar making in Cuba; Reverie; Armadale, by Wilkie Collins, continued; Old Letters; Our Mutual Friend, by Charles Dickens, continued. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York, and for sale by Chas. A. Pierce, Water street, Augusta. Terms $4.00 per annum.

Supplies to Prisoners. Gen. Joseph Hays, captured last September, has returned from Richmond, having been exchanged. Several weeks prior to his release, Gen. Hays was paroled in Richmond for the purpose of attending to the distribution of supplies forwarded to our prisoners. During that time he distributed six thousand blankets, twenty-five hundred suits of clothing, and twelve hundred boxes of supplies, principally among the prisoners at Richmond, Danville and Salisbury, which did much toward alleviating their condition.

Location of Maine Regiments. At the last accounts the several Maine regiments in the service were located as follows: 1st Cavalry, 1st Veteran, (consisting of the 4th, 6th, and 7th) 11th, 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th infantry in the army before Richmond and Petersburg; 15th, 29th and 30th, with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley; 31st near Park station, supporting the 1st Maine Battery; 12th and 14th at Savannah; 2d Cavalry at Barrancas, Florida, 9th Infantry at Wilmington with Gen. Terry.

Diphtheria. This terrible scourge still rages in different parts of the State. A lady who had just recovered from a severe attack, recently informed us that she found great relief by putting cayenne pepper in the sharpest vinegar, and dropping in live coals and inhaling the steam from a teapot. It gave her strength to throw up the detached membrane, besides affording great relief in breathing. She thought she never could have rallied without this simple application.

The Canadian Confederation. The recent elections in New Brunswick have resulted unfavorably to the scheme of the Confederation of the British Provinces. A decided majority of members of the New Brunswick Legislature opposed to the measure have been elected, and without the concurrence of all the Provinces, its consummation must be indefinitely postponed.

Fire in Waterville. The boot and shoe store of C. G. Tillson, on Maine Street, in Waterville was destroyed by fire about one o'clock on Tuesday morning of this week. Building not insured. Stock insured for $800.

Sheridan's Victory at Waynesboro'.

The prisoners captured by Gen. Sheridan at Waynesboro, Va., on the 24 inst., arrived at Winchester on Wednesday last, escorted by a detachment of Union cavalry. The victory over Early was complete and nearly bloodless on our part. We copy the following account of Gen. Sheridan's march and his encounter with Early from the New York *Herald*:

"The expedition, consisting of two divisions and one brigade of cavalry, left Winchester on the 27th ultimo, after a very stormy season. Gen. Grant had given the order to move at that date and the gallant Sheridan, who commanded in person, met it by prompt acquiescence. Gens. Merritt and Custar respectively had command of the two divisions specified, and Col. Camphart of the 2d Virginia commanded the brigade. Four pieces of artillery accompanied the expedition. The march was a very difficult one, owing to the badness of the roads. The first night's march brought the troops to Woodstock. They encamped at Lincoln's Mills, between New Market and Harrisonburg on the second—after having made fifty-seven miles. Nine men were drowned in fording the north fork of the Shenandoah same day. On the third day the troops pushed on to within four miles of Staunton; making the whole distance accomplished eighty-three miles. Gen. Sheridan here learned that up to the day previous Early had his head quarters in Staunton; that his force was small, and that there was a chance to capture the entire force. It appeared that General Early was apprised of the advance of our troops, for the day previous to the entrance of our troops into Staunton he notified the citizens that the Yankees were coming, and it was possible he might not be able to hold the town. The inhabitants acted on his advice and removed their valuable property to a place of safety.

At nine o'clock in the evening, two or three hours after coming into camp, Gen. Sheridan ordered Gen. Devins' brigade of Merritt's division, to break camp and move forward. The night was dark, wet and unpleasant, but under the direction of faithful guides and scouts they moved on to the town of Staunton driving the enemy's pickets before them, passing through the town almost without opposition. From Staunton the brigade took the Rockfish Gap road, which runs east-southeast from the town, and proceeded to Christian's creek, which is seven miles distant. At that point they destroyed a trestle bridge on the Virginia Central railroad. This was accomplished without opposition from the enemy, when Gen. Devins returned to Staunton, where he rejoined the main column.

It commenced raining very hard on the fourth day, yet no time was to be lost. Sheridan therefore orderded Gen. Custar's division to move in quick time on the Rockfish Gap road to Waynesboro', where he learned Gen. Early was in force, The distance to the objective point was thirteen miles. Leaving Staunton the route was on a common dirt road. This was softened by constant rains, so that the mud was nearly two feet deep. The march was necessarily slow, but the troops were in excellent spirits. When Gen. Custar reached Fisherville, five miles from Waynesboro', he came upon the rebel videttes. On reaching a point near Waynesboro' the column was halted, and a detachment sent forward to reconnoitre. This party soon discovered the enemy, posted on a range of hills near Waynesboro' and South river.

The rebels had five pieces of artillery in position, commanding the front, on which Custar was approaching. General Custar immediately dismounted and deployed two regiments as skirmishers. In the rear of them and on either side of the road were solid regiments. The movement on the enemy's work was the work of a moment. Our skirmishers advanced with rapidity, firing at the enemy, and then the whole line moved on the enemy's position. The rebels fired one volley, and then ran like a flock of sheep. Their attempt to escape was fruitless, as Custar closed his lines on them, and surrounded nearly the entire force of the enemy, capturing eighty-seven commissioned officers, eleven hundred and sixty-five enlisted men, thirteen State and battle flags, seven cannon, one hundred wagons, ambulances and other vehicles. Among the rebel officers captured were General Early's entire staff—Colonel Orr, chief of artillery, and Colonel Vosburg, commanding brigade. General Early did not attempt to rally or encourage his men, but fled when he saw Custar and his troops maneuvreing for position. He rode off on a fleet horse, attended by an orderly, and proceeded through the Blue Ridge, via Rockfish Gap, and toward Charlottesville.

It seems that Gen. Early despaired of making any successful defense against Sheridan, and on the morning of the day Custar attacked him he caused all surplus stores and six pieces of artillery to be placed on a railroad train for transportation elsewhere. This train was also captured by Gen. Custar, together with all the spoils, including a large quantity of ammunition. The artillery was all destroyed, burst or spiked, and the gun carriages destroyed on account of the muddy condition of the roads, and all the wagons also.

The victory was almost a bloodless one, as we only lost ten or twelve in killed and wounded. Among the latter was Capt. Otis C. Wyatt of the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry.

Gen. Custar remained at Waynesboro' until Gen. Sheridan, with the main column, came up, and then pushed on through Rockfish Gap to Greenwood, at which the force was detached to escort the rebel prisoners to Winchester.

The troops were not molested on their return trip until they reached the north fork of the Shenandoah, near Mount Jackson, where they were met by a small but determined rebel cavalry force, under General Rosser. It appears he followed our troops from Staunton, and watched an opportunity to rescue the rebel prisoners. He waited until the 6th inst., when our troops were about crossing the Shenandoah. He boldly charged on the rear guard—the Fifth New York Cavalry, Major Force—who suddenly changed direction, faced the rebels, and with sabres in hand, and a cheer and a dash, he drove Rosser and his men in retreat up the pike toward Staunton, capturing twenty-seven rebels and killing fifteen others. This charge drove Rosser so far to the rear that he did not trouble our troops again."

The New Tax Bill. The following are some of the most important features of the new tax bill passed at the session of Congress just closed;

On all incomes exceeding six hundred dollars, five per cent. is levied and collected; on all incomes over five thousand dollars, ten per cent. is levied; incomes from the purchase and sale of real estate within the year is added, and deducted where there is a loss.

The tax on cigars, originally named at sixty cents per pound, was finally fixed at ten dollars per thousand, without regard to quality or price.

On all tobacco manufactured from the leaf, forty cents per pound is the rate agreed on. Smoking tobacco is fixed at thirty-five cents per pound; and on tobacco manufactured from stems, &c, thirty-five cents per pound.

On and after July, 1866, there is to be levied and collected a tax of ten per cent. on all State bank circulation, and from the first of next May savings banks are to be taxed at the rate of one-half of one per cent. on their deposits.

On petroleum the tax named by the Ways and Means Committee was six cents per gallon, but it became a law at the rate of one dollar per barrel, with no drawback allowed when exported.

On the ninety-fourth section of the old internal revenue law, an increased tax of twenty per cent. is levied on every article in the long schedule of manufactures therein named.

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs. Having taken some pains to satisfy ourselves respecting the merits of these new instruments, we are able to speak very confidently in regard to them, and to recommend them heartily to our readers. We have not found any difference in the opinion entertained of them by musicians; all value them highly, and all agree that their superiority to all other instruments of the class, American or foreign, is indi putable.—*New York Examiner.*

Increase of Pay. A bill has passed Congress increasing the pay of army officers, exclusive of other allowances, as follows: Colonels of infantry, $140 per month; Lieutenant Colonels, $120; Majors, $105; Captains, $90; First Lieutenants, $77; and Second Lieutenants, $70; Colonels of other arms of service, $165; Lieut. Colonels, $140; Majors, $115; Captains, 102 50; Lieutenants, $80.33. The pay of Acting Assistant Surgeons is increased to $125.

☞ In another column see two cupids from Speer's Vineyard in New Jersey. Look and read all about the wine. It is pure, used in Churches for communion, and by Physicians for Medical use in preference to any other wine produced in this country or Europe. Excellent for Females and weakly persons.

☞ A miser by the name of David Dodge recently died in Pownal, Me. He had about $3500, mostly in silver, tied up in little packages and hid away in different parts of his cabin.

Sherman at Columbia. The following account of he capture of Columbia, S. C. by Gen. Sherman, and the subsequent destruction of a large portion of the city by an accidental conflagration, is given by an Augusta, Ga., paper. It is the only detailed account of the occupation of Columbia and coming from rebel sources may be regarded, under the circumstances, as very reliable:

"It appears that rebel troops in large numbers left on the 27th in the direction of Charlotte. Gov. Magrath left on the 18th for the upper section of the State. Beauregard left the same day for Charlotte. Mayor Goodwin went the same day to meet Gen. Sherman and surrendered the city to him at Saluda Bridge, three miles out. On the same day the public stores were thrown open and everybody helped themselves. No stores were burnt.

Gen. Sherman's army entered Columbia in the afternoon and soon afterwards they commenced destroying the public property. The depots and arsenals were blowns up and the buildings in the suburbs containing public stores fired. Late in the afternoon a pile of cotton in a street near the Congaree House took fire from sparks and the flames spread to some wooden buildings, which unfortunately were in the vicinity, whence a strong wind drove them down both sides of the street. The scene became terrific, and loud explosions continually filled the air. The residences and ground were shaken as by an earthquake and the flames rose to the heavens. Nothing of any account was saved.

Goods, provisions and furniture moved as it was supposed to a place of safety, were burned as the fire progressed. The distance burned over on Main street was about a mile and a half. Dr. Reynold's house was the only one left standing between the section known as Cottontown and State House. The fire also extended from five to ten blocks east of Main street, destroying everything. The entire business portion of the city is in ruins. Both hotels, the Guardian and Carolinian newspaper offices, a number of churches, the Catholic Seminary, and several other public buildings, all the depots and public buildings at Charlotte Junction, and Coggswell's printing establishment are among the buildings burned.

All the cars, engines and railroad fixtures which the rebels did not succeed in removing were also destroyed. Only three churches were left standing, the Catholic, Episcopal and Presbyterian. The Female College was uninjured, and is now occupied by houseless women and children.

The old State House was not touched, it contained a statute of Washington. Wade Hampton's house was also saved and given to the occupants of the Catholic Seminary, whose property was destroyed. The railroad about Columbia was torn up. All the bridges leading to the place are destroyed, together with the foundries.

The country around the place is stripped of all eatables, and for the transportation all the horses and carriages in the city were taken. The citizens are said to be in a destitute condition, and unless some relief is soon afforded, there will be great suffering and deaths from starvation.

Some twenty-five miles of the Greenville Railroad had been previously damaged by a freshet, and much damage was also done by the enemy.

The Treasury Departments and banks were removed to Charlotte, and both newspapers, taking a portion of their stock to the same place.

Many negroes left Sherman's army, but none were taken by force, and large numbers returned again to their masters.

The Federals seemed much incensed against Magrath, and would use him sharply if they got him in their power.

The Federals were under strict discipline during their march through the city. Gen. Sherman's headquarters were in the city at the residence of Mr. Duncan. It is estimated that his infantry and artillery numbered 70,000. No cavalry was with him. His rear guard passed through on Tuesday afternoon. The troops were in the best condition; were well clothed and well shod, and marched as if they had just started on an expedition, instead of having been out for weeks.

Some of Sherman's officers said his destination was Raleigh and Salisbury. The Gen. himself appeared in good spirits and confident of success. One corps took the road to Camden and Florence; another the road to Winsboro' and Sherman with two corps moved on the direct road to Charlotte.

Terrible Railroad Accident. A collision occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad near Bristol, N. J., on Tuesday morning last, resulting in demolishing several cars and killing and maiming between thirty and forty persons, mostly returned Union prisoners, recently released from rebel prisons. The telegraphic account says:

Despatches from New York and Philadelphia states that the owl train left the latter place about one o'clock yesterday morning for New York on the Trenton Railroad, having waited nearly four hours for southern passengers. It consisted of nine cars filled with passengers. When near Schenck's Station the train came up with a disabled freight train and pushed it on ahead. At 2.20 A. M., after reaching the Bristol, N. J., station, about thirty miles from Philadelphia, the Washington train ran into the owl train, demolishing three cars, killing five persons and severely wounding twenty-five or thirty others. All the killed and wounded were soldiers except two firemen and one civilian. The smashed-up cars caught fire, but the flames were put out by the firemen of Bristol. The locomotive of the Washington train was demolished. The track was blockaded, and four trains were detained at 7 o'clock this morning. The ladies of Bristol turned out with refreshments for the wounded. Three of the wounded were so crushed that there is no hope of saving their lives. No passengers were hurt on the Washington train. The escaped passengers attribute the accident to the failure of the conductor of the owl train to send the signal man back to notify the Washington train, then fully due.

A later account says:—The Adams Express freight cars from Washington were off the track near the station. The one o'clock midnight train from Philadelphia, when it came up, was detained in consequence on the same track, a

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

A Raleigh paper says the people of that city will hear the guns of the great and last battle of the American rebellion, and that the traditionary ground of the old North State will be the common grave yard of State rights and State lines, without which no attempt at secession could have been made.

The Raleigh *Progress* says, "The Federals are concentrating a force of 40,000 men at Newbern, which will soon be ready to strike Lee's army, in conjunction with Sherman's forces."

From Richmond---Refusal of the Rebel Congress to arm Negroes.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8. The *Bulletin's* Washington dispatch says Richmond papers of the 6th contain no military news of importance.

The *Enquirer* of the 6th says the country turns in disgust from Congress. For four months it has set in Richmond and day after day witnessed the military strength of the Confederacy dwindling away, and though Lee has appealed and implored it to use the great military strength of the negroes for defense, yet it has wholly failed and refused to adopt this measure.

The *Sentinel* of Monday says: "Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature have concurred in the resolution to instruct our Senators to support the policy of introducing negroes as soldiers in the field.

In the rebel Congress a resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, protesting against the arming of slaves in any emergency without the consent of the State, was presented.

Sheridan's Recent Victory---Capture of Forty Officers and 1300 Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8. The *Evening Telegraph's* Washington dispatch says information has been received here from Winchester, Va, confirming the reported victory of Sheridan over Early. The battle took place at Waynesboro', and Sheridan, when last heard from, had captured forty rebel officers, thirteen hundred prisoners, eight cannon and over one hundred wagons, and was still following up his successes.

Indication of a Retreat to the Roanoke by Lee.

NEW YORK, March 8. The *Herald's* Sixth Corps correspondence of the 6th inst. says there are indications that Lee will fall back to the line of the Roanoke, as large numbers of negroes have already been sent to throw up fortifications. The siege guns of Petersburg and Richmond have been sent in that direction.

From the Army the Potomac---An Immediate Movement Expected---A Union Force Advancing on Lynchburg from East Tennessee.

NEW YORK, March 10. The *Commercial's* Hatcher's Run correspondence of the 6th says:

The roads having become passable an advance toward the South Side Railroad is hourly looked for, though no orders have yet been issued.

NEW YORK, March 10. The *Herald's* Washington correspondence says:

General Sheridan has occupied Staunton, meeting with no opposition after his victory over Early.

Rebel prisoners report a heavy Union force marching on Lynchburg from East Tennessee, and its capture is vaguely rumored.

The *Herald's* James River correspondence says:

There are additional indications of Lee's intention to abandon Richmond.

Government stores are continually sent out of the city, and quite a large number of troops have also been sent away, it is presumed to Lynchburg.

From North Carolina---Expedition against Kingston---Sherman Reported within Forty Miles of Rebel Troops.

NEW YORK, March 10. By the arrival of the Steamer Dudly Buck, from Newbern 6th inst., we learn that up to the 4th, constant warm showers had been falling for a week, which made the roads heavy. The weather cleared up on Saturday night, and when the steamer sailed there was promise of good weather.

The enemy had felled a great number of trees across the roads and paths leading from Newbern and Kingston, which were being removed by a force advancing from Newbern, which was within a short distance of Kingston when the Dudley Buck left.

Refugees who had arrived at Newbern, all stated that Fayetteville was in our possession last week. Sherman was within forty miles of Raleigh; that the rebel soldiers were deserting by companies, and in some instances by regiments; that most of them were returning to their homes; that most of the people pay but little heed to the proclamation of Gov. Vance, calling them to arms that in most places in that State the people go forth to meet Sherman, with words of welcome, and are not particular about placing their stock and supplies out of his reach. Many of the inhabitants of Western North Carolina were on their way to meet their relatives and friends in Sherman's army, from the Western States, with provisions, native wines, and such other comforts as Sherman's Union visitors will relish.

From the tone of the Raleigh press, it would seem as though no one could have the hardihood to entertain a hope for the success of the Confederacy.

The *Progress* says Sherman will soon be in possession of Raleigh, and will go wherever he desires.

Quite a panic has prevailed among the negroes of North Carolina, since the announcement that they are to be conscripted to fight in the rebel army. The rebels are now gathering them up for this purpose.

A strong combination exists among the conservative slave-holders to resist this measure, some of whom are arming their slaves, in order that they may be able to defy the rebel authorities and thus detain their servants, who exhibit a readiness to fight for their masters and their homes, rather than for the rebels.

The *Progress* says great numbers of negroes are flocking to Sherman's army, with the assistance of their masters, with the promise that they will return and work for wages, as soon as it will be safe for them to do so.

This gives the negro question an interesting aspect. It will not delay Sherman's movements, however.

Successful Expedition up the Rappahannock River.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10. The *Evening Telegraph's* Washington despatch says:

The *Star* states that on Monday last thirteen transports with troops from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by the gunboats Commodore Read and Yankee, proceeded up the Rappahannock river on a raid, the principal object being to capture a large quantity of tobacco known to have been sent from Richmond to Fredericksburg, to be smuggled into our lines. On its way the expedition proceeded cautiously, and the gun-boats scoured the river thoroughly for torpedoes.

A schooner bound up with a cargo of salt and whiskey, was captured. The crew and cargo were removed, when the schooner was blown up.

On their arrival at Fredericksburg it was found to be garrisoned by a squad of rebels. A body of troops and sailors were landed, who succeeded in capturing the tobacco. It was manufactured tobacco amounting to 95 tons, and estimated to be worth $380,000.

The country about Fredericksburg was scoured pretty effectually, and during the raid over 400 prisoners were taken.

An extensive contraband trade had been organized by the rebels on the Rappahannock, and the expedition was designed to break it up.

As the vessels passed down the river on their return, a number of deserters came off from the place.

From the Army of the Potomac---Preparations for the Coming Campaign---Rumors of another Victory by Sheridan.

HEADQUARTERS Army of the Potomac, March 9. Quiet continues in this Department and is likely to do so for some time, so far as movements are concerned, as the roads are in a very bad condition, owing to the recent heavy rains.

The troops are being drilled daily, and when new army clothing, &c., issued, preparatory to the coming campaign. Reviews show that the men are in excellent condition.

Deserters continue to come, although not so numerous as heretofore. About thirty arrived here to-day, through the lines of the 5th and 6th Corps. They report that four were shot on their over.

The 1st Corps advanced their pickets a short distance this morning, and report having found colored troops on the rebel picket line in front. If this is true it shows that the rebels have at last adopted the policy of the arming the slaves.

Rebel Report of the Defeat of the Union Forces near Kingston.

WASHINGTON, March 12. The Richmond *Despatch* of Friday, contains the following:

A despatch from Gen. Lee, giving particulars of the battle near Kingston, N. C., between Gen. Bragg's rebel army and Union forces, which moved from Newbern to meet Sherman in the direction of Goldsboro'.

To Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Sec'y of War:

HEADQUARTERS, &c., March 9. Gen. Bragg reports that he attacked the enemy yesterday, four miles from Kingston, and drove him from their position. He disputed the ground obstinately, and took up a new line three miles from his first.

We captured 3 pieces of artillery and 1500 prisoners.

The numbers of the enemy's dead and wounded left on the field was large—ours comparatively small.

The troops behaved handsomely. Major Gen. Hoke exhibited his usual zeal and energy.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TUESDAY, March 14, 1865.

[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H Mulliken & Co., and W. H. Emery.]

Flour,	$10 00 to 14 00	Clear Salt Pork,	$23.00 to 25.00
Corn Meal,	2 10 to 2 20	Mutton, ℔ lb,	12 to 14
Rye Meal,	2.25 to 2 50	Turkeys ℔ lb,	22 to 25
Wheat,	none	Chickens, ℔ lb,	18 to 20
Rye,	2 00 to —	Geese, ℔ lb,	16 to 18
Corn,	2.00 to 2.10	Clover Seed,	28 to 30
Barley,	1.25 to 1.50	Herdsgrass,	6 00 to 6 25
Beans,	2.50 to 3.00	Red Top,	1.50
Oats,	90 to 95	Hay, ℔ ton,	23 00 to 25.00
Potatoes,	60 to 70	Lime,	1.25 to 1.40
Dried Apples,	13 to 14	Fleece Wool,	75 to 80
Cooking Apples,	1 00 to 1 12	Pulled Wool,	80 to 85
Butter,	35 to 40	Sheep Skins	1.25 to 2 60
Cheese,	20 to 22	Hides,	8 to 8½
Eggs,	20 to 23	Calf Skins,	20 to 22
Lard,	20 to 24	Lamb Skins,	1 00 to 1.50
Veal,	9 to 12½	Wool, hard,	7 00 to 8 00
Round Hog,	18.00 to 20.00	Wood, soft,	3.00 to 5.00

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1865.

At market:	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*	*Hogs.*
This week,	1571	2533	450
Last week,	1573	5635	150

PRICES.

BEEVES—First qual, 14.50 @ 15.00 } Per 100 lbs. on the total
Second do. 13.50 @ 14 00 } weight of hide, tallow,
Third do. 12.00 @ 13 00 } and dressed beef.
Extra good $16.00. Extra poor $10.00.

Working Oxen—Sales $135 @ $300; handy steers, $90 @ $130, or much according to value as beef.

Milch Cows—$45 @ $75; extra, $80 @ 100; ordinary, $28 @ 40.

Sheep—7 @ 10c for ordinary and fair lots; 11 @ 12c for better lots; by the head, all the way from $6 to $25 each.

Hides—10 @ 10½c. *Calf skins*—13c to 20c ℔ lb, or 0,00 @ 0,00. *Tallow*—9@11c.

Pelts, sheep—$3,00 @ $3.50; Lambs' $1.50 @ $2.25.

Stores—Wholesale, 13 @ —c ℔ lb.; retail, 14 @ 15; Fat hogs 14c.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

Frank Brown, 12; Geo. L. Perry, 6; J S Hussey, 17; J Frost, 12; W Dixon, 8; I W Frost, 8; M Simpson, 4; D Thompson & Co, 14; Thorn & Bigelow, 16; M Hutchinson, 32; J A Berry, 6; Miller Pempilly, 54; Daniel Wells, 35; M H Rice, 19.

REMARKS. The trade at Cambridge to-day has been fair, and but few, except the Western, will be driven over to Brighton. There were about 200 head from Maine, most of which will be sold to day. We have heard it repeatedly remarked by parties who are regular attendants upon the market, that they never saw so large a number of such poor cattle as make up the stock in trade at Brighton, to-day. Bought at any price that can be named, the butchers say the cattle are dear, not only dear, but they are dangerous. One butcher said he would advise people to live on fish, or even on bread and butter, instead of eating such beef as clings to the bones of these fevered, dried up, and banged about Western cattle; and if the whole community could see them, he thought his advice would be followed. But, after all, the stock has gone better this afternoon than we expected, and probably better than most expected yesterday, when they saw the number and quality of the stock. All or nearly all will probably be worked off, as the owners appear determined to close out in some shape, as the telegraph represents prices generally to be falling in the New York live stock market.

STORE CATTLE. There seems to be a fair demand for working oxen and for milch cows. Most of the cows at market are ordinary, with an occasional good one. The working oxen are of all grades, from the "poor-as-a-crow" sort to the five hundred dollar bullocks. We saw but few cows sold by the drovers,—one for $60, one for $66.50, one for $90, and one fine cow and nice calf for $100. As usual most of the workers are from Maine.

D. Wells sold three pairs of three-year-olds 5 ft 8 in, for $120 ℔ pair; one pair 5-year-olds, 6 ft 6 in, for $215; one pair 3-year-olds, 6 ft, $135; 6 pairs 4-year-olds, average 6 ft 10 in, for $170 ℔ pair; one pair 5-year-olds 6 ft 9 in, for $231.

M Hutchinson sold 2 pairs, 6 ft 6 in, for $200; 2 pairs 6 ft 9 in, for $495; one pair 6 ft 8 in, for $55.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

No sheep were reported from Maine last week.

REMARKS. The number at market is smaller,—rather less than one-half as many as last week,—still there is but little change in prices, although butchers may be hardly as independent as they were one week ago. But last week's decline in prices must be reported as well as sustained.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, March 11, 1865.

APPLES. Green ℔ bbl $6 50 @ 7 00, Sliced, ℔ lb 16 @ 17.

BUTTER. Country ℔ lb 38@40, Choice Table 42@45, store 30@33.

BEANS. Marrow ℔ bush $3 00@3 25, Pea $3 00@3 25, Blue Pod $2 75 @3 00.

CHEESE. Vermont ℔ lb new 23@24c; Country 21@22

Working Oxen—Sales $135 @ $300; handy steers, $90 @ $130, or much according to value as beef.

Milch Cows—$45 @ $75; extra, $80 @ 100; ordinary, $28 @ 40.

Sheep—7 @ 10c for ordinary and fair lots; 11 @ 12c for better lots; by the head, all the way from $6 to $25 each.

Hides—10 @ 10½c. *Calf skins*—13c to 20c ℔ lb, or 0,00 @ 0,00. *Tallow*—9@11c.

Pelts, sheep—$3,00 @ $3.50; Lambs' $1.50 @ $2.25.

Stores—Wholesale, 13 @ —c ℔ lb.; retail, 14 @ 15; Fat hogs 14c.

EGGS. Rye $1,95@2 00; oats 95 @ 98; South yellow corn, 1 95@2 00; barley 1 55@1 60; shorts, per ton $42@45; fine feed $45@50.

HAY. Hay ℔ net ton, pressed $26 50@27 00; loose $26 @27 00

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 26@28, Slaughter Hides, 9@10, Calf Skins, 25@30, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.50@2 50.

PRODUCE. Potatoes, $2 37@$2 75 ℔ bbl.; Beef, ℔ quarter, 14@15c; Eggs, ℔ doz., 28@30; Turkeys, 25@30; Chickens, 23@25; Geese, 20@25.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....March 11.

Flour—The market is firm with good demand—sales have been at $9.75 @ $10 00 for Western superfine; $10.62 @ $11,00 for common extras; $11,25@ $11,75 for medium do.; and $11,75 @ $14.00 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis.

CORN—Southern yellow $1.80@1 82 ℔ bush.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 95 @ 98 ℔ bushel.

RYE—1,78 @ 1 80 ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales at $33 @ $35 ℔ ton.

NEW YORK MARKET.....March 13.

Flour—Super State $9,85 @ 10.50; Round Hoop Ohio, 11,85 @ 11 65; Western 9,90@10,50; Southern 10,65@14,50; Canada 10 30@11,60.

Wheat—Chicago spring 2 10@2,12; amber Michigan, 2,31 winter red western, 2,20@2.30.

Corn—Western mixed, $1,69.

Oats—Canada 1 08.

Special Notices.

THE BITTER FRUITS OF BAD BITTERS.

Invalid reader, do you know what nine-tenths of the Bitter compounds you are solicited by the proprietors to accept as universal panaceas are composed of? Give heed for a moment. They are manufactured from unpurified alcohol, containing a considerable portion of *fusel oil*, a poison almost as deadly as prussic acid. The basis of the regular tinctures of the Materia Medica is the same. No amount of "herbal extracts" can overcome the bad tendency of this pernicious element. The Essence of sound Rye thoroughly rectified is the only stimulant which can be safely used as a component of a Tonic, alterative and anti-bilious medicine, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only medicinal preparation in the world in which this article is used as an ingredient. Hence the extraordinary effects of this great specific. It gives strength without producing excitement. No other Tonic does this. All the ordinary Bitters flush the face and affect the brain. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS diffuse an agreeable calm through the nervous system, promote digestion and produce sleep. No other Tonic so quickly revives the exhausted physical energes, restores the appetite, and removes the gloom and depression which always accompanies weakness of the bodily powers.

New York House, 59 Cedar Street, N. Y. 2w14

"A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY."

DR TEBBETTS' "PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR" is compounded in strict accordance with the well known laws of Physiology and modern Vegetable Chemistry. It is not a "dye," and will not stain a particle. It will "Restore Grey Hair," in all cases, to its original color. It promotes a growth of new hair in all cases on Bald Heads, when the glands or roots of the hair are not completely disorganized It prevents the hair from falling off, and removes all dandruff, heat, humors and itching from the scalp. It keeps the hair soft, moist, and perfectly healthy, and gives it a glossy and beautiful appearance. It is highly perfumed, and as a Dressing it has no superior. The "Regenerator" is warranted to produce the above results in all cases, if not, the money to be refunded. With it every "Grey Head" in New England can be restored in less than sixty days.

Price One Dollar per bottle. TEBBETTS BROTHERS, proprietors, Manchester, N. H. Messrs. GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover street, Boston, General Wholesale Agents.

Sold in Augusta by the agents, C. F. POTTER & CO., and by Druggists everwhere. 6m11.

UPHAM'S PIMPLE BANISHER

Removes Pimples on the Face, Freckles, &c. It also softens the skin and beautifies the complexion. No toilet is complete without it. Price 50 cents. Mailed to any address for 75 cents, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

Colors the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful *black or brown*. It consists of only one *preparation*. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box. Mailed to any address for 75 cents, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

HAIR UPROOTED

From all parts of the Body in five minutes, *without injury to the skin*, by "UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER." Ask or send for "UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER," and take no other. Price $1. Mailed to any address for $1 25, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 3m9

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT,

For wood, leather, crockery, and other substances, is the best aid to economy that the house-keeper can have. It will adhere in a liquid form, and is insoluble in water or oil. It will adhere only sustances completely. Two-ounce bottle, with brush (family package) 25 cents each. Sold everywhere.

HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

A Family package will be sent by mail for 50 cents. 3m9

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y. 3m1

THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL

Will positively cure

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,

And the first stages of

CONSUMPTION.

It is a sure preventive for

DIPTHERIA.

For sale by all Druggists. Price per Bottle, $2.

WEEKS & POTTER, Druggists,

No. 100 Washington St., Boston, Mass., General Agents. 6t10

To Cure Fevers of any Kind.—Add ten drops of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER to a quart of cold water, iced if handy; saturate a cloth with the preparation, and apply to the affected parts; also add five drops to a tumbler of cold water, and drink every ten minutes. The fever will soon be removed.

For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent.

1t 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y9

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

For sale in Augusta by F. W. KINSMAN and DORR & CRAIG. 3m8*

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*.

Please inclose a post paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,

STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,

New York City.

*3m14

For Throat Disorders and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicine. 1m13

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the origina color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y4

Blacking, Blacing, &c. Use the Liquid or Army and Navy Paste Blacking, and also the 'Laundry Blue,' made by B. F. Brown & Co., Boston. Ask your grocer for them; you will be sure to like them. cow6m14

THE BOWEN MICROSCOPE,

MAGNIFYING 500 TIMES, mailed to any address for 50 CENTS. THREE FOR $1.00.

Address

F. D. BOWEN, Box 220

3m12 *Boston, Mass.*

Married.

In Augusta, Feb. 28th, by Geo. E. Weeks, Esq., Eugene A. Taylor to Annie Maxwell.

In Sidney, March 1st, by Rev. W. A. Dillingham, Henry Lovejoy, Esq., to Emily A. Tolman.

In Mount Vernon, March 11th, by R. K. Stuart, Esq., Joseph E. Bean of Hallowell, to Mrs Salome M. Cram.

In Sebec, Feb. 12th, by Rev. J. T. House, John Dow of Foxcroft, to Celia A. Pillsbury.

In Canaan, March 1st, by Rev. Isaac F. Ames, Levi T. Moore to Mary E. Rolf.

Died.

In Augusta, March 10th, Mrs. Mehitable, widow of the late Gen. Jos. Chandler, aged 76 years.

In Augusta, 4th inst, of consumption, Andrew M. Greene, aged 28 years.

In hospital at Barrancas, Fla., Feb. 4th, 1865, George W. Dill, formerly of this city, late a member of Co C, 24 Me. Cav.

At Baton Rouge, La., of typhoid fever, Maj. Chas. N. Bodfish of Bath, Me.

In Vassalboro', March 3d, Thos. Greenlow, aged 66 years.

In China, Feb. 28th, Mrs Esther Webber, aged 70 years.

In Belgrade, Feb. 23d, Samuel Hersom, aged 67 years.

In Pembroke, March 8th, Caleb Hersey, aged 94 years.

In Danville, March 3d, Charles B. Robinson, aged 37 years 10 months.

In Canton, Feb. 27th, Maria S. Penny, aged 19 years 10 mos. At the prison in Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 1, John H. Millett, of Boston, aged 33 years.

In Sebec, Benjamin T. Sands, aged 56 years.

WHAT CURED THEM!

WELCOME'S INVALUABLE REMEDIES.

After using nearly all other remedies in the market, and doctors' prescriptions also, without help, we have tried

"Welcome's Great German Cough Remedy,"

for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Phthisic, Croup, &c. &c.

"WELCOME'S LIVER REGULATOR AND DYSPEPTIC CURER,"

For the various diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, which assumes so many forms, especially in spring.

"Welcome's Vegetable Pain Curer."

For inflammation of Throat, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, Bladder, for Pain, Cramp, Colic, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c.

We have found these medicines reliable and invaluable, doing all that is claimed for them, and out-doing nearly every thing else. We learn this is the testimony of the thousands who have been cured by them. The proprietors are meeting with great success.

Sick and infirm people in hospitals and at home, should try these medicines.

They are sold in Augusta by F W. KINSMAN and C. F. POTTER, & Co., and elsewhere by the medicine dealers

3m14 WELCOME & Co., Yarmouth, Me., prepare them.

FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Farmingdale, within one-half mile of London Hill, Hallowell, containing about 20 acres, well wooded and watered, with a Barn and small Orchard on it Also a two-story House, with out-buildings, in good repair, situated on London Hill. The above property will be sold at a bargain.

Apply to E. P. NORTON, Hallowell, or WM GAMAGE, No, Anson.

Hallowell, March 13, 1865. 3w14*

FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Dexter two and one-half miles from the Village, containing one hundred and ten acres of land; buildings, consisting of a House, Shed and two Barns, in good repair; two wells of never-failing water. Will be sold low if applied for within six weeks from date. Also thirty SHEEP.

For further particulars inquire of P. M. ADDITON, or W. W. YOUNG, on the premises.

E. M. TIBBETTS.

Dexter, March 9, 1865. 6w14*

FARM FOR SALE.

Containing one hundred acres, and well divided in to mowing, pasturage and woodland, the latter is well timbered with hemlock. About ten acres were plowed last fall, and is ready for cultivation in the spring. The above property is situated at Kendall's Mills, within a few minutes walk of the depot, and will be sold at a bargain, if taken immediately. Also, with the above, a pair of heavy team horses, harnesses, sleds, wagons, &c. B. BUNKER.

3w14

SMALL FARM WANTED.

The subscriber desires to purchase a Small Farm on the line of some Railroad and near a depot. The number of acres not so material as good buildings. Any one having such a farm can hear of a purchaser by describing their property in full, and applying to R. TILTON.

3w14* East Knox, Me.

FOR SALE, ON WESTON STREET,

A Good two-story HOUSE, 24 feet by 33, containing 10 rooms, an L 16 feet by 30, good coal shed, about 6000 feet of Land, a good supply of well and soft water, cellar well aasored and lined with brick and cellar-bottom cemented, all of which will be sold for $2000 cash.

For further particulars enquire of C. BEALE, on the premises, or at Beale & Farnham's Paint Shop, foot of Winthrop Hill, or of J. H. CLAPP, at E. Fenno's Store on Water Street.

Augusta, March 13, 1865. 3w14

NOTICE.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to dispose of the following described FARM, situated in Ripley, County of Somerset, State of Maine, containing 130 acres of land—cuts 40 tons of hay, with good pasturage and well fenced, with good Orchards and well watered, good wood lot, with buildings very convenient Reasons for selling—ill health. Price $1800.

2w14 JOHN G. CROCKER.

FOR SALE.

ONE THOROUGHBRED.

BLACK HAWK STALLION,

Four years old next April, stands fifteen hands high, weighs 1050 pounds, and for beauty, style and action, is second to none in the county. Perfectly sound and kind. Undoubted pedigree given. Terms reasonable.

SAMUEL GUILD.

Augusta, Me., March 11, 1865. 3w14*

GRAPE VINES AND FRIUT TREES.

The subscriber will furnish from his Nursery in Bristol, Lincoln County, every description of Grapes Vines, Apple and Pear Trees, and Shubbery of all kinds. Orders sent to his address will be promptly attended to. Persons in this city wishing to be supplied from his Nursery, will please leave their orders with JOHN MARTIN, Jr., North Street.

5w14 THOS. HERBERT.

ASSISTANT

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A. }
Augusta, Me., March 6, 1865. }

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction at the Cavalry Stables, Camp Coburn, augusta, on TUESDAY, March 21st, instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., 200 CORDS STABLE MANURE, more or less, being the accumulation from horses belonging to the United States A satisfactory guarantee will be required of the successful bidder, for the faithful performance of his obligations.

THOS. G. WHITAL,

2w14 Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A. }
Augusta, Me., March 8, 1865. }

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 23d of March, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Military Rendezvous, heretofore known as "Camp E. D. KEYES," in this city, all the OLD BUILDINGS situated thereon, being the same which have been used by the Government as Barracks, Stables, Headquarters, &c. Said buildings must be removed in five days from day of Sale. Payments to be cash in Government funds.

THOS. G. WHITAL,

2w14 Captain and A. Q. M.

CITY LOAN.

I am authorized by a vote of the City Council of Augusta to procure a Loan in the name and behalf of said City, for a term not exceeding one year, and at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. Persons having sums of $2000 and upwards will find this an opportunity to loan it with entire safety.

THOS. LITTLE, TREASURER.

Augusta, Dec. 12, 1864. 14tf

AUCTION.

THE subscriber having sold his farm, will sell at Public Auction on Thursday, the 23d day of March, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his residence in Readfield, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARMING TOOLS, and CARRIAGES and stock of CATTLE I have a pasture of 100 acres to sell or lease one year or a term of years. H. J. GRAVES.

B. S. KELLY, Auc'r.

Readfield, March 13, 1865. 1w14*

STOCK AND FARMING TOOLS

AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, March 18th, on the premises, the STOCK and FARMING TOOLS connected with the Farm in Readfield known as the Shepherd Bean Farm. Sale positive and without reserve. 1w14*

BOLTON GREY FOWLS.

Noted as the best layers, for sale by

2w14 GEO. TABER, Vassalboro', Me.

THE CHILD'S PRAYER.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE

PAINTED BY SCHOLFELD,

AND ENGRAVED BY

A. B. WALTER,

Is now ready for Subscribers.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

From many notices of this Engraving, we select the following:

From Rev. Mark Hopkins, President of Williams College.

Your picture "The Child's Prayer," is much admired in my family. It is happy both in the conception and execution, and can hardly fail to be favorably received.

From Rev. J. Hawes, D. D., Hartford, Conn.

This is a beautiful picture, a perfect gem of art. It appeals in the most touching manner to the purest and best feelings of the heart.

From the Rev. Samuel Wolcott, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

In act, attitude and expression it is one of the loveliest figures on which the eye can rest. It is a gem.

From Joseph Cummings, President Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

"The Child's Prayer" is a beautiful picture, suggestive of tender, elevating and refining influences and associations. It should be popular, and is worthy of a place in every family.

From the Springfield Republican.

A SILENT EDUCATOR. The public are weary of eulogies upon art and artists, of pretentious prattle about light and shade and grouping and effect. To please the sound judgments and healthy tastes of the middle class, a picture must be life-like, beautiful, and suggestive of a fine idea. Such a picture, strong in all these attractive points, is the Child's Prayer, an engraving published by W. J. Hilland, in this city. It is emphatically a home picture, fit for the sleeping-room and the nursery, for the happy households crowded with those little ones for whose sake the adult world lives and labors. To such it will prove not only an ornament, but a silent educator, whose pure lessons will never be forgotten. Nor with it be out of place in childless houses. We have all of us been children, all of us knelt and lisped our baby prayers in the hush of the summer twilight, and this picture will recall our early years with their purest and sweetest associations. A copy of this engraving has stood in our editorial room for weeks. It has elicited scores of admiring comments and no stirring battle-scenes, or portraits of high dignitaries in military or civil life, have been so eagerly coveted as this figure of the kneeling child, with its simple nursery motto—

"Now I lay me down to sleep."

Agents wanted in every town and city. Exclusive control of territory will be given.

For full particulars address

W. J. HOLLAND, Publisher,

Springfield, Mass.

N. B. Clergymen who will send me a good Agent will receive a copy free of expense. 1w14

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

ARE YOU READY

FOR THE QUESTION!

THE C-O-D MAN

Wishes to make you a proposition. He has BOOTS AND SHOES to sell you through the medium of your Retail Stores. If he will truly and faithfully supply you with

WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES,

and WILL MAKE GOOD THE WARRANT TO YOU, will you not sustain him by buying the same? He put his warrant and Trade Mark,

PATENTED C.O.D. JULY 7 1864 WARRANTED BY C-O-D MAN C.O.D. C.O.D.

PATENTED

AT WASHINGTON,

UPON ALL HIS

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And authorizes all retailers to give NEW PAIRS in every instance where any radical defect appears in the stock or work, if the Boot or Shoe has not been worn to that extent that it would be unreasonable to expect a new pair. If but little worn, new pairs will be given with pleasure.

Now make a sure thing of it by buying none but those with the C—O—D MAN'S WARRANT on them, and starve out the retailers of Shoddy. This is the first instance in the history of the trade that you have had a chance, *on a large scale*, to show you want a good article and are willing *to to stand by a man* who will warrant his Goods and live up to it.

Will you Stand by and Sustain the C—O—D MAN!

THAT IS THE QUESTION.

WHOLESALE STORE,

18, 20 and 22 MILK STREET,

BOSTON.

HENRY DAMON. 3m14

THE PACIFIC COAST

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

50,000 SHARES OF $100. Par.

WORKING CAPITAL $100,000, CASH, AND $800,000 STOCK.

☞ Subscription price for a limited amount of Stock, *twenty dollars per share.*

TRUSTEES.

HON. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, of New York.
HON JAMES WADSWORTH, of New York.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, of New York.
RICHARD J. SHERMAN, of New York.
LEWIS BENTON. of New York.
WILLIAM F. HALL, of Northrop, Hall & Co, New York.
HON. THOMAS A. SCOTT, of Philadelphia.
R. S. S. ANDROS, of Boston.
HON. LEVI PARSONS, of San Francisco, California.

The property of the above Company consists of a perpetual lease of *seventy-five thousand* acres of oil territory in San Luis, Obispo County, California, subject only to a royalty of one-tenth of the *flowing oil now running to waste* from immense natural springs and wells.

The reports of Prof. Benj. Silliman of Yale College, Col. J. Williamson, U S Engineers, may be had upon application to the undersigned. They represent that its wealth is almost fabulous in the best of Petroleum.

Prof. Silliman's report states that "both oil and tar flow spontaneously from the springs, or exist in pools upon the Pacific Company's Estate in notable quantities. The thin oil is in springs, separate from the pools of tar, and the oil is accompanied by saline water and gas. Gas also escapes through the pools of heavy tar.

The Trustees offer a limited portion of the stock to the public, at twenty dollars per share, to place the working capital in the treasury and to pay for the property.

It offers peculiar advantages, being one of the strongest oil companies yet organized, and the facts presented admit of no doubt but that immense dividends will repay the stockholders for their investment.

Subscriptions received and reports furnished by applying personally or by mail to

NORTHRUP, HALL & Co., 112 Broadway, New York.

4w14 J. H. CLAPP & CO.,

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

NOT FOR YOU.

You tell me I must hear you speak ;
What you would say I know ;
It brought the rose to this pale cheeck.
From *His* lips long ago !

'I love you !' you would tell me this :
Must then our converse end ?
You have interpreted amiss
The feelings of a friend.

Love once on these poor lips of mine
Has set his sacred seal,—
A pledge that I will ne'er resign,
Though vainly pledged, I feel !

Against my father's wish I loved,
Against my mother's will ;
False, as they prophesied, he proved,
And yet—I love him still !

And so I was alone—alone !
For years I had not heard
One accent fond, one gentle tone,
One cheering kindly word.

You came ! your noble nature brought
An all unhoped for balm
Of sympathy, and pitying thought,
And counsils wise and calm.

But, ah ! to well I saw, at length—
I felt—'twould end in this,
And yet my poor heart lacked the strength
Sufficeth till I die.

Yet o'er the bitter—bitter past
You flung a garland sweet.
I prized it though it might not last,—
Forgive the poor deceit.

Forgive me for the selfish fears,
That kept me mute so long ;
Let me wash out with these hot tears,
The memory of the wrong.

Our Story-Teller.

AFTER MURFREESBORO.

"I must pass the lines, Colonel."

"I am sorry, my dear madame, to deny you ; but orders can not be departed from," was the answer of the gray-haired officer who sat before the camp table and addressed a young girl who stood just inside of the tent.

"And can it be possible that men who profess to have human sympathy can issue such orders?"

"Certainly, young lady. Why not? The soldier has every attention, and the presence of an amateur nurse could not fail to irritate and trouble him, therefore retarding his recovery.

"Colonel, this is no argument, but sophistry. I have asked permission to pass that I may seek one whom your own surgeon reports as mortally wounded. Do you intend that he shall die without a friend by his side, who can carry a message to his far off home, and to the old mother who will prize it beyond all other words that will be spoken to her in this life."

The old man leaned his head on his hand to conceal the tears that were trickling down his cheeks, but in a moment he roused himself.

"The case is very hard," he said slowly ; "but the good soldier wants only his comrades about him when his life is going out. Some one among them will bear his dying message. You must not urge me, young lady ; I am a soldier, and can not depart from orders ; I have no discretion."

The girl turned away with a white face and clenched hands, and walked silently out from camp. Many a cap was touched respectfully to her as she passed, for her errand was known to the soldiers, and however much they may have acknowledged the necessity of the harsh order that shut her away from the wounded man whom she sought, there was many a one among them that would have lacked the firmness of the old Colonel, when he denied the passionate plea of the blue-eyed girl who had just gone away.

The smoke of the terrible struggle at Murfreesboro had not yet cleared away ; though a week had passed away since the battle, order had not yet been brought from the terrible chaos. The dead were buried, but the living were scarcely the recipients of the care necessary to keep those who are struggling between death and life on the loyal and right side.

As invariably occurs immediately after a battle crowds of civilians, bent on every imaginable errand, flocked to the camp. Relatives seeking the dead and the living ; newsmongers and the paper correspondents anxious to pick up anything of interest to feed the hungry appetite of the public, peddlers and camp followers, thieves and gamblers ; all in one heterogeneous mass, sought entrance within the Federal lines. It was this influx that brought the order under which Eleanor Price had been denied the privilege of seeking in the hospitals Lieutenant Frank Gordon, her playmate in childhood, her unflinching champion in his school days, and affianced husband in manhood.

In the long roughly constructed shed, improvised for a hospital, with dying men on every side, with horror and disorder, so that it could not be shut away from the sight, lay there the figure of a man, young and with well cut features, but gaunt and haggard. Above the mattress upon which he was stretched hung the coat which had just been removed from his body, and upon it the well worn and weather-beaten straps which showed its owner the rank of First Lieutenant. He had been divested of nothing except his coat, and the gray army shirt was open upon the breast, revealing the fact that the wounds, whatever their nature, were there. No blanket covered his limbs, and the tightly closed, colorless lips, and dimmed eyes spoke little hope for the life of Lieut. Frank Gordon. Five days had he lain in this way, trembling upon the verge of eternity, and pronounced by the attending surgeon past recovery. Little could be done in the fearful crowding of thousands of lacerated men upon the hands of the attendants, and the deficiency of hospital aid, and in every direction he saw strong men turn away in despair, with lesser wounds than his own ; and then with a sickening terror he sank back upon his rough and ceaseless couch, with a prayer that his spirit might be called while his eyes remained closed to the misery around him.

"With letters from Nashville to the General in command ?"

"You may give them to my orderly, and he will give you back the General's answer."

"You must excuse me, Colonel. I am under orders not to let these letters go out of my hands, unless into those of Gen. Rosecrans. If you say I can not go up to headquarters, then I must return to report the fact."

The old gary-haired Colonel seemed to consider a moment, and eyed the young officer who stood before him well before he answered.

"It is against orders, Lieutenant, to pass any one, but I can't see that these orders extend to officers in the service bearing dispatches. I think you may go. What did you say the name was?"

"Smith Gordon, Eleventh Michigan, at your service."

"Gordon ? Gordon ? I've heard that name before, I think. Haven't we a Gordon with us?"

"Lieut. Frank Gordon on staff, sir. Shot in the breast, sir ; died this morning in Hospital 2," answered the orderly with the sententiousness of a veteran.

"Ah-hah, yes," responded the Colonel slowly, "I remember. Lieutenant, what's the matter ? You look pale. You are not frightened at the idea of a man dying in the hospital, are you ? Here, orderly, a drop of whiskey for the Lieutenant. Maybe you have never been under fire, youngster ; it's dirty business. Take a swallow of whiskey, it will do you good. It's none of your infernal commissary stuff. I send up to my place for my whiskey. Well, I don't know but you're right. Whiskey is a bad thing in a long run. Shall I send my orderly up with you ? No. Very good, if you think you can find the way. You look rather young for this kind of business. Good morning."

And the young man took his way alone in the direction of headquarters until he came to a turning of the street that hid him from the eyes that were looking curiously out from the Colonel's, then he struck off in an entirely new direction, stopping a soldier whom he met by the way to ask questions of the route.

Within an hour afterward he presented himself before the attending surgeon of Hospital No. 2.

"Doctor, is Lieut. Frank Gordon buried ?"

"Did you say buried ?" questioned the Doctor.

"He died, I believe, this morning. If his body still remains here, Doctor, I should like to see it."

"Buried ?" the physician queried again. "I am of the opinion that he is not dead yet, Lieut. We don't give them much chance after they are dead."

The doctor did not watch the great gasp given by the young Lieutenant, who stood before him, or he, too, like the old Colonel, would have thought that the air of the hospital did not agree with the boyish looking officer.

"We have to get rid of them very soon, Lieutenant, after the breath is out, to make room for the new comers ; but we give them the best care we can while life is in. Frank Gordon isn't dead yet, but I am sorry to say of the poor fellow that there is no hope for him. There was a rumor this morning that he had slipped away, but I am glad to say that half an hour ago he was still alive."

In a few moments they stood by the pallet of the dying man.

"Gordon, here is a friend inquiring for you," said the doctor. "I will leave you with him, Lieutenant."

It was well he turned his back to depart as he spoke, or he might have been witness to an indescribable scene. The wounded man raised his eyes languidly, and instantly started to a sitting posture. Then in a minute more they were in each other's arms, the wounded man unable to say more than a single exclamation, the other speaking hastily in reply to the doctor's protest.

"We are only brothers. Pardon me, doctor."

"Yes—but, my dear sir, this will never do—the excitement would probably kill him at once."

"Oh, no ; I must and shall stay here and nurse him. There, Frank, lie down and be quiet. You must mind me if I am to be your nurse."

The wounded man lay down once more, but over his pale face a flush had spread that looked something like returning health. In his eyes burned a sacred joy that made him forget the hospital life and its surroundings, and looked upon the face of the officer holding his hand.

"Now, doctor, you must let me be nurse. I will not trouble you a bit, and will take the patient off your hands. He must get well for my sake."

"With all my heart," responded the doctor. "Gordon, I'm glad you've got somebody to look to you. It's tight work to give every one their due. I hope your nurse will do you good. If you want anything of me, and if the thing is possible, I'll do it."

And so the doctor bid them good-bye, and walked away.

"Oh, Eleanor, why did you come to this place? It seems like a dream. But you must go away ; you can not stay in this terrible hospital."

"Yes, Frank, when I can take you with me, but not before. And now remember, darling; this is my first lesson as nurse. My name is not Eleanor, but Lieut. Smith Gordon, of the Eleventh Michigan, and I am your brother. You must call me Smith, but remember my position is safe, unless you betray it. Now, then, one kiss only to seal the bargain, and then remember that men don't kiss each other.

Towards evening, when the doctor made his rounds, he was astonished to be able to report that there was a manifest improvement in Lieut. Frank Gordon, and congratulated his brother on the effect of his nursing. The servant of the latter arrived, and according to direction had been admitted with the young officer's luggage, from which appeared a pair of blankets, a clean shirt and many little necessaries, and even luxuries, that the good doctor declared contained health in their very looks.

The days sped on, and each was marked by the improvement of the man who had been given up to death. Unceasing by his side sat the never-wearying young officer, sometimes reading such books and papers as could be had, to while away the time.

We are come to an end. At last a day arrived when the officer could leave his couch and go out into the open air, and then it was upon the arm of this young Lieutenant that he leaned for support. Pale they were both—one from the weary confinement of the hospital pallet, the other from watching beside it ; but upon the face of both shone a happiness that could be generated only by love. We claim the privilege of listening to some of these walks.

"That unworthy life you saved, Eleanor, shall henceforth be devoted to you only."

Had there been lookers-on as well as listeners, they would at that identical moment have witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of two persons in the uniform of the Union service, clasped in each other's arms—the taller pressing kisses upon the lips, cheeks, eyes and forehead of the other; and within a week after, if they had scanned the columns of the Cincinnati papers, they would have seen the following paragraph ;

Married, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. M. Tensdale, Lieut. Frank Gordon, U. S. A., to Eleanor, only daughter of Samuel Price, of this city.

Our story is told.

MY PLAIN LOVER.

I was a coquette. Many a lover's heart I had lacerated by refusing his offer of marriage, after I had lured him on to a declaration. My last victim's name was James Frazer. He was a tall, awkward, homely, ungainly man, but his heart was true as steel. I respected him highly, and felt pained when I witnessed his anguish at my rejection of him. But the fact was, I had myself fallen in love with Captain Elliot, who had been unremitting in his devotion to me.

Mr. James Frazer warned me against Elliot ; but I charged him with jealousy, and took his warning as an insult.

A few days afterwards Elliot and I were engaged, and my dream of romantic love seemed to be in a fair way of realization. I had a week of happiness. Many have not so much in a lifetime. Many awake from the bright short dream to find themselves in life-long darkness, and bondage from which there is no escape. Thank God, I was not to be so miserable as they !

My mother was a widow in good circumstances, but having very bad health. She was also of an easy, listless, credulous nature—hating trouble, and willing to take things just as they happen to present themselves. She therefore made no inquiries about Captain Elliot—but fondly believed that inasmuch as he was a captain he must necessarily be a man of honor also, especially as he had served in the Crimea and in India and won medals. His regiment was quartered in our neighborhood, and he had the reputation of being one of the wealthiest, as he was certainly the handsomest officer in it.

I remember well the day we became engaged. He was on duty, but had managed to ride over to our house in his uniform, and while we were walking in the garden he made the tender avowal. I referred him to "mamma ;" he hastend to her—returned in three minutes, and led me into her presence to receive the assurance that the maternal consent had been readily and freely given.

My dear mother hated trouble, and she moreover loved me tenderly ; so that she was well pleased to find a husband presenting himself in a form and manner apparently so eligible for her beloved and only daughter.

Well a week passed quite delightfully as I have said ; and at the expiration of this there might have geen seen a gay equestrian party winding through our old Devonshire woods and quiet country roads. Elliot and I led the cavalcade. I rode my own beautiful brown Bess. Captain Elliot was mounted on a handsome black horse that had been sent him from London. Following us was a bevy of merry girls and their cavaliers ; and among them was tall awkward and silent James Frazer. His presence had marred all the pleasure of my ride, and I was glad to be in advance of them all that I might not see him.

And so we rode on through the woods, and I listened, well pleased, to the low but animated words of the gallant Elliot, who wished himself a knight and me a faire ladye of the olden time, that he might go forth to do battle and compel all men to recognize the claims of his peerless love. Very eloquently he spoke of the inspirations of love, of the brave deeds and perilous exploits it had promoted, wishing again and again that he might proclaim and maintain his love before the world. It pleased me to listen to this and to believe it sincere, though I surely had no wish to put my lover to such a test.

A shot suddenly rang through the woods and a wounded bird, darting past, fluttered and fell at the feet of brown Bess. With a bound and a spring that nearly unseated me, she was off.

Struggling to regain my seat, I had no power to check her, and even as she flew, the fear and madness of the moment grew upon her. I could only cling breathlessly to mane and bridle, and wonder helplessly where this mad gallop was to end. She swerved from a passing wagon, and turned into a path that led to the river. In the sudden movement the reins had been torn from my hands and I could not regain them. I clung to the mane and closed my eyes, that I might not behold the fate that awaited me. How sweet was life in those precious moments that I thought my last ! How all its joys, its affections, its last crowning love rose up before me ! I thought of the pang that would rend Elliot's heart as he saw me lying, mangled and dead ; and then the thought would come if he were pursuing and trying to save me, even, as he had said, at the risk of life and limb.

I remembered no more. I felt a sudden shock, a fearful rushing through the air, and knew no more, until days afterward, I woke to a faint, weak semblance of life in my chamber at home.

I never saw Captain Elliot again. The last words I ever heard from his lips were those of knightly daring. The last action of his life in connection with mine, was to follow in the train of frightened youths who rode after me, to contemplate the disaster from afar, and as soon as he saw me lifted from the shallow bed of the river, into which I had been thrown when my frightened horse stopped suddenly on its bank, to ride hastily off. That evening he sent to make enquiries, and learning that I was severely, but it was hoped not fatally, injured, he thenceforth contented himself with such tidings of my condition and improvement as could be gained from mere rumor.

At last it was known that I would never recover entirely from the effects of my injury, and that very day Captain Elliot departed suddenly from the neighborhood. He made no attempt to see me, nor sent me any farewell. When I was once more abroad, and beginning, though with much unalloyed bitterness, to learn the lesson of patience and resignation that awaited me, I received a letter from him, in which he merely said that he presumed my own judgment had taught me, that in my altered circumstances, our engagement must come to an end; but to satisfy his own sense of honor (his honor !) he wrote to say that while entertaining the highest respect for me, he desired a formal renunciation of my claim. Writing on the bottom of this letter, "Let it be as you wish," I returned it to him at once, and thus ended my brief dream of a romantic.

I heard ere this of Elliot's cowardly conduct on that day ; but now I first bethought me to inquire who had rescued me from that imminent death. And then I learned that James Frazer, his arm already broken by the jerk with which Brown Bess tore away from him as he caught at her bridle, had ridden after me, and been the first to lift me from the water. Many times daily he made enquiries concerning me ; his had been the hand that had sent the rare flowers that had decked my room ; his were the lips that breathed words of comfort and hope to my poor mother ; his were the books that I read during the days of convalescence ; and his, now, the arm that supported me, as slowly and painfully I paced the garden walks.

I have been his wife for many a year. I have forgotton that he is not handsome—or rather he is beautiful to me, because I see his grand and loving spirit shining through his plain features and animating his awkward figure. I have long since laid aside, as utterly untenable, my theory that beautiful spirits dwell only in lovely bodies. It may be a providential compensation that, in denying physical perfection, the soul is not dwarfed or marred by petty vanity or love of the world's praise.

Miscellaneous.

DON'T NEGLECT.

Do not neglect—what? Why that stitch that is broken in the heel of your stocking ; that seam that has started in your husband's coat ; that little rent in your child's frock ; that peep-hole in the elbow of your boy's spencer ; that stitch that is broken, wherever it is found. "A stitch in time saves nine." "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." A destitute boy had given him a pair of new shoes. In a day or two the strings broke. He carelessly failed to replace or repair them. In a two weeks the shoes were ruined, which ought to have lasted him six months, and all for the neglect of keeping them tied. Was not this the characteristic of the lad which made him so poor ?

A neighbor of mine bought a new harness. In a few weeks a stitch broke here ; a little longer, and a strap gave way there ; soon a buckle failed. One place he tied up with a string ; another was taggled with a wire ; another was left. By and by one of his strings gave way at a critical time ; his horse took fright ; his buggy was badly broken, his harness nearly ruined, himself hurt ; and all for the neglect to keep his harness in repair. I know a woman who seldom mends anything. She generally has a ragged family, and large bills. I know a poor widow who keeps a large family always trim and tidy on a very small income. She is a vigilant watcher of the little things. She never lets a button come off, or a button hole break. She puts in a stitch just before the deed is done. I know another woman in easy circumstances, whose carpets never get dirty, and her furniture seldom jammed. She keeps her eyes open to the liabilities of both. If a crumb is dropped, she picks it up before it is trod in. If a grease spot is made, she has it washed out at once. If one comes in with dirty feet she is on their track. She attends at once to all the little soilings ; and so her house seems never to get dirty or out of order. Our great losses are from little rents and breaks. A sharp eye to the stitches, will save an immense amount of time, money and patience.—*Exchange.*

COURTING TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Among the amusing reminiscences of those days is the famous courtship of the Rev. Stephen Mix of Wethersfield. He made a journey to Northampton in 1696, in search of a wife. He arrived at the Rev. Solomon Stoddard's, in'ormed him of the object of his visit, and that the pressure of home duties required the utmost dispatch. Mr. Stoddard took him into the room where his daughters were, and introduced him to Mary, Esther, Christiana, Sarah, Rebekah and Hannah, and then retired. Mr. Mix, addressing Mary, the eldest daughter, said he had lately been settled at Wethersfield and was desirous of obtaining a wife, and concluded by offering her his heart and hand. She blushingly replied that so important a proposition required time for consideration. He rejoined that he was pleased that she asked for suitable time for reflection, and that in order to afford her the needed opportunity to think of his proposals, he would step into the next room and smoke a pipe with her father, and she could report to him. Having smoked his pipe and sent a message to Miss Mary that he was ready for her answer, she came in and asked for further time for consideration. He replied that she could reflect still longer on the subject, and send her answer, by letter, to Wethersfield. In a few weeks he received her reply, which is probably the most laconic epistle ever penned. Here is the model letter which was soon followed by a wedding:

Northampton, 1696.

Rev. Stephen Mix.

Yes.

Mary Stoddard.

The matrimonial Mix-ture took place on the 1st of December, 1696, and proved to be compounded of most congenial elements. Mix was pastor of that paradise of *onions* for 44 years.

MORAL ALGEBRA.

A most curious expedient was Franklin's moral or prudential algebra as he called it. When asked by Dr. Priestly how he made up his mind, when strong and numerous arguments were presented for both of two proposed lines of conduct, he replied :—My way is, to divide half a sheet of paper, by a line into two columns, writing over the one *pro*, and over the other *con* ; then during three or four day's consideration, I put down under the different heads short hints of the different motives that at different times occur to me, for or against the measure. When I have thus got them all together in one view, I endeavor to estimate their respective weights ; and where I find two (one on each side) that seem equal, I strike them both out. If I fined a reason *pro*, equal to some two reasons *con*, I strike out the three. If I judge some two reasons *con* equal to some three reasons *pro*, I strike out the five ; and thus proceeding, I find at length where the balance lies ; and if, after a day or two further consideration, nothing new that is of importance occurs on either side, I come to a determination accordingly. He added that he had derived great help from equations of this kind, which at least rendered him less liable to take rash steps.

FOURTEEN WAYS BY WHICH PEOPLE GET SICK.

1. Eating too fast, and swallowing food imperfectly masticated.
2. Taking too much fluid during meals.
3. Drinking poisonous whiskey and other intoxicating liquors.
4. Keeping late hours at night, and sleeping too late in the morning.
5. Wearing the clothes so tight as to impede circulation.
6. Wearing thin shoes.
7. Neglecting to take sufficient exercise to keep the hands and feet warm.
8. Neglecting to wash the body sufficiently to keep the pores of the skin open.
9. Exchanging the warm clothing worn in a warm room during the day for the light costumes and exposures incident to evening parties.
10. Starving the stomach to gratify a vain and foolish passion for dress.
11. Keeping up a constant excitement by fretting the mind with borrowed troubles.
12. Employing cheap doctors, and swallowing quack nostrums for every imaginary ill.
13. Taking the meals at irregular intervals.
14. Reading the trashy and exciting literature of the day, and going crazy on politics.

☞ Some years ago Mr. Kidwell was preaching to a large audience in a wild part of Illinois, and announced in his text : "In my fathers house there are many mansions." He had scarce read the words when an old coon stood up and said :

"I tell you, folks, that's a lie ! I knew his father well ; he lives fifteen miles from Lexington, in old Kentuck, in a log cabin, and there aint but one room in the house."

☞ Coleridge, the poet and philospher, once arriving at an inn, called out, "Waiter, do you dine here collectively or individually ?" "Sir," replied the knight of the napkin, "we dines at six."

GREATER THAN NIAGARA.

An eastern gentleman having visited the Great Falls on the Snake River—the Southern fork of the Oregon—writes home a description of this marvellous natural curiosity, in which he says : "When we arrived at Rock Creek, one day's travel this side of Salmon Falls Ferry, we left one morning for the Great Falls, and took a straight line for Snake River. At a distance of four miles we came upon them unawares, as the bluffs are over 3,000 feet high on each side ; consequently you could not hear them. There we commenced the descent to the falls on horseback, to within a few hundred yards of the awful precipice. Then fastening our horses, we soon descended to a level with the river above the falls. The sight that then broke upon the view is too sublime to be described by one so little capable of doing it justice as myself. We measured the distance that the whole volume of water falls in one sheet, and found it 203 feet. Then above, I should judge it to be about 25 to 30 feet fell before it reaches the grand fall. The width of the grand fall I I should judge to be about 2,500 feet. I have visited Niagara many times, but this far eclipses it. Four miles further above we found another one of less note, where the water divides into two parts and falls a distance of 166 feet. Should you ever again cross the Plains, don't go by the falls without visiting them, as it is well worth one year of one's life. Our measurement may be relied upon as perfectly correct, as we started prepared for it.

HOW MILTON SPENT THE DAY.

At his meals he never took much wine or other fermented liquor. Although not fastidious in his food, yet his taste sems to have been delicate and refined, like his other senses, and he had a preference for such viands as were of an agreeable flavor. In his early years he used to sit up late at his studies, but in his later years he retired every night at nine o'clock, and lay till four in the summer and five in the winter. If not then disposed to rise he had some one to sit at his bedside and read so him. When he rose he had a chapter of the Hebrew Bible read to him, and then, after breakfast, studied till twelve. He then dined, took some exercise for an hour, generally in a chair in which he used to swing himself, and afterwards played on the organ or bass viol, and either sung himself or requested his wife to sing, who, as he said, had a good voice, but no ear. He then resumed his studies until six, from which hour until eight he conversed with all who came to visit him. He finally took a light supper, smoked a pipe of tobacco, and drank a glass of water ; and afterwards he retired to rest. Like many other poets, Milton found the stillness, warmth and recumbency of bed favorable to composition ; and his wife said, before rising of a morning, he often dictated to her twenty or thirty verses. A favorite position of his when dictating his verses we are told, was that of sitting with one of his legs over an arm of his chair. His wife related that he used to compose chiefly in the winter.

A FRENCHMAN'S IDEA OF DINING.

You may rest assured that the digestive apparatus discovered the proverb, slow going is healthy going, healthy going is long going—or slow and sure goes many a day. Now, in a man's own house soup is on the table at the appointed time, the roast is taken off the spit, the desert is spread. The servants force you to eat fast that they may have more time for their dinner ; they do not wait on you. they suffocate you. At a restaurant you are served in a very different manner. You are not pressed ; you wait. I always take care to say to the waitors, "Don't give yourselves too much trouble about me. I like to wait. I come here to wait." Besides, in a restaurant the door opens every minute, and an acquaintance, a comrade, or friend enters. You talk, you exchange news or ideas, you laugh, you are gay. It is not the viscera, it is not the mind which is at the table. You make or repeat, or hear some bon mots, you recall some agreeable souvenir—dinner is over before you thought it commenced. You have dined and digested at the same time ; and no animal but the boa-constrictor takes pleasure in digestion. This is the reason I live in Paris like a bachelor Englishman or Prussian on a visit to Boston.

FOR SALE.

FARMING

AND

MARKET GARDENING

LANDS

IN NEW JERSEY.

THE Subscribers will sell Tracts of Good Land for farming and market gardening, in quantities to suit purchasers, situated in the counties of Ocean and Burlington, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, midway between New York and Philadelphia, at $10 per acre. In addition to all the common products of our farms, these lands are valuable for growing cranberries, sweet potatoes, peaches, grapes, tobacco and hops. All crops ripen ten days earlier than on Long Island. Squankum marl is delivered at any point on the railroad at one dollar and fifty cents per ton, and fertilizes the land for seven years after its application. The lands are mostly covered with yellow pine timber, suitable for lumber and cord wood. A portion of the timber has been recently cut off, leaving the land ready for immediate cultivation. Price of cedar rails, $5 per 100. Cord wood, at any railroad station, $3 per cord. A portion of the lands contain a large quantity of the best potters' clay yet discovered, for the manufacture of yellow ware. Saw-mill within one mile of Shamong Station. A good hotel at Shamong, on the lands offered for sale. The location is very healthy and water excellent. The location is very healthy and water excellent. Lands well watered with unfailing streams, and supplied with good mill-sites and water-power for manufacturing purposes. The whole purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if desired, if the purchaser cultivates the land.

For further particulars apply to

F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J , or
WM. O. GILES, 70 & 72 Franklin St., New York.

Nov. 1, 1864. 6m47*

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, PRIZE MONEY.

S. C. HARLEY,

LICENSED WAR CLAIM AGENT

FOR MAINE.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY, PENSIONS, PRIZE MONEY for Seamen, and all CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT promptly collected.

Applications by mail will receive immediate attention. Letters from persons living at a distance, stating the nature of their claims, and desiring information, will be answered at once, free of charge ; and if desired, the necessary papers, properly drawn up, requiring only the name of the applicant, witness, and a magistrate, will be sent to such parties.

All applications made at this office are immediately forwarded to the departments, and great care taken to accompany them with the necessary proof, that no delay shall arise for want of evidence.

APPROVED CLAIMS CASHED—ADVICE FREE.

NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.

Office---NORTH'S BLOCK, WATER ST., AUGUSTA, ME

REFERENCES.—Hon. SAMUEL CONY, Gov., Hon. LOT M MORRILL, U. S. Senator, Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, M. C

Feb. 18, 1866. tf11

AS PETROLEUM GOES UP

CLOTHING COMES DOWN!

GARDINER, of HALLOWELL, is selling

Clothing of all kinds

twenty-five per cent. lower than can be bought at any other store on the Kennebec, at better bargains than

"Twenty-five Dollar Suits."

Now is your time to buy, while the good bargains are offering. Our goods were all bought for cash, and were made especially for the custom retail trade, and are no "sham" goods which are often found in Clothing Stores. Soldiers and others returning from the army can buy as low of us as resident citizens.

FURNISHING GOODS!

A full stock of FLANNEL SHIRTS, KNIT UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS, GLOVES and SUSPENDERS, LINEN and PAPER COLLARS, NECK TIES and POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, all of which we are selling at the same low prices.

Feb. 22, 1865. D. L. GARDINER. 3w12*

THOMAS H. DODGE,

(For many years an Examiner in the U. S. Patent Office, and Chairman of the Board of Appeals under the Hon. Joseph Holt,)

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

ADVOCATE IN PATENT CASES,

—AND—

SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

[Fee for Preliminary Examinations in the U. S. Patent Office, of alleged New Inventions, to ascertain whether Patentable or not, $5. Rejected Applications examined on the same terms.]

Office, No. 6 Brinley Block, - - - - - Main Street

6m4 WORCESTER, MASS.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT.

GEORGE F. NORTH,

No. 4, North's Block, Augusta,

Procures Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions and Prize Money for Soldiers and Seamen, or their widows, children or heirs ; also Invalid Pensions. All other claims against the United States and State promptly attended to.

REFERENCES :—Hon. W. T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta, Hon Joseph Eaton, Winslow, Benjamin Davis, Esq., Augusta.

8tf

J. B. FILLEBROWN—DENTIST.

WOULD take this opportunity to express his thanks to his many friends and the public generally, for their very liberal and continued patronage. And while wishing them a happy New Year, notify them that, having removed his family to the village, he will at all times be prepared to wait upon all who may please to favor him with a call for his services in any of the various branches of the profession.

Office over P. C. Bradford's Apothecary Store, Winthrop, Jan. 1, 1865. 3m4

CHAS. F. POTTER,

UNITED STATES AGENT

For the payment of

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE.

OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

HOOP SKIRTS!

We have just received a full assortment of J. W. BRADLEY'S "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.

43 HAMLEN & SMITH.

F. W. KINSMAN,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

AUGUSTA, MAINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS AND PATENT MEDICINES,

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces,

BEST KEROSENE OIL,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses only.

Also, sole Wholesale Agent for Tilden & Co.'s

SOLID AND FLUID MEDICINAL EXTRACTS, ALKALOIDS AND RESINOIDS,

PHARMACEUTIC SUGAR COATED PILLS AND GRANULES.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared. 1yeow41

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of

GEORGE S. MORRILL, late of WINTHROP,

deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 27th day of February, 1865, will be allowed for said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that they will be in session for the purpose of receiving said claims and proof, at the office of F. E. Webb in said Winthrop, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of each day, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of April, and on Tuesday the thirteenth day of June next.

FRANCIS E WEBB,
GEORGE S. THOMPSON.

Winthrop, Feb. 28, 1865. 3w15*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta on the fourth Monday of February*, 1865.

NANCY W. PILLSBURY, Guardian of Eva, Charles W. and Alfred W. Pillsbury, of Augusta, in said County, minors, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said wards, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz : All the interest of said wards in all the real estate of William Pillsbury, and William O. Pillsbury, deceased, situate in Augusta.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST : J. BURTON, *Register.* 13*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*At a Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1865.

LAFOREST ELLIS, Administrator on the Estate of Charles W. Longley, late of Farmingdale, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz.: The homestead farm of the deceased in Farmingdale.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest : J. BURTON, *Register.* 13*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1865.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Hamlen, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate :

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest : J. BURTON, *Register.* 13*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1865.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Moses Bither, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate :

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest : J. BURTON, *Register.* 13*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1865.

ANGIE A. MORRILL, widow of George S. Morrill, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased :

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest : J. BURTON, *Register.* 13*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1865.

PATIENCE Y. CREASY, widow of Caleb Creasy, late of Mount Vernon, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased :

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest : J. BURTON, *Register.* 13*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1865.

LOIS C. TAYLOR, widow of Charles A. Taylor, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased :

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 13*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1865.

Z. A. MARROW, Guardian of Mary E. Carr and Nancy Carr, of Windsor, in said County, minors, having presented his account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance ; and also his request to be discharged from that trust.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 13*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1865.

ABRAM CROATE, Guardian of Hiram Clark, Joseph E. Clark, and Ellen L. Clark, of Windsor, in said County, minors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said wards for allowance :

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 13*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of

JOHN E. JACKSON, late of ROME,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs : All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement ; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 13, 1865. 13* SEWALL LANCASTER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of

ENOCH BROWN, late of VASSALBOROUGH,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs :—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement ; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 27, 1865. 13* SARAH S. BROWN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix de bonis non on the Estate of

CALVIN TAYLOR, late of CLINTON,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and have under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs : All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased